

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 352.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Quarterly Meeting of the Members of the National Permanent Mutual Benefit Building Society, commonly called the NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 27th inst., at half-past six o'clock in the evening precisely, at which meeting the requisition and notice of the Special General Meeting of Members, hereinafter mentioned, will be publicly read; and Notice is hereby also given, that a Special General Meeting of the Members of the same Society will be held at the same place and on the same day at a quarter before seven o'clock in the evening precisely, in pursuance of the said requisition and notice, which were publicly read at the Quarterly Meeting of the said Members, on the 28th day of May last, and for the purpose of considering the propriety of altering the rules of the said Society, as in the said requisition is specified. Members only will be entitled to attend.

(By order) W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Sec.
14, Moorgate-street, August 7, 1852.

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HEAD OFFICE, 26, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

The REPORT by the DIRECTORS to the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, held on 4th May, showed the following to be the position of this Society:—

THE SUMS ASSURED amounted to £3,737,500
THE ANNUAL REVENUE..... 136,960
AND THE ACCUMULATED FUND.... 688,531

LARGE ADDITIONS have been made to POLICIES. For example, a Policy for £1,000, dated 1st March, 1832, becoming a Claim after payment of the Premium in the present year, would receive £1,514, and Policies of later date in proportion. The next Triennial Allocation takes place on 1st March, 1853, when an additional Bonus will be declared.

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35	2 6 10	50	4 1 7

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A CONFERENCE of the EVANGELICAL NONCONFORMISTS of NORFOLK will be held in the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NORWICH, in October next, for the purpose of considering the state and prospects of the Nonconformist Churches, and particularly with a view to a serious deliberation on the following points:—

I.—Whether any general principles are laid down in the New Testament for the regulation of Churches: if so, what those principles are?

II.—Whether the estrangement of the poor from the services of religion has been caused in any way by a departure from the simplicity and impartiality which distinguished the Apostolic Churches?

III.—Whether the principle, that none should give but those who are heartily disposed to give, is practically adopted in modern Churches?

IV.—Whether there is sufficient reason for keeping apart from each other, in distinct Communions, those who profess the same faith on essential points.

V.—And any other questions which may be suggested at the Conference, within the limits of the purpose for which it is convened.

At this Conference it will be proposed to issue an address to the Churches, founded on the results of these deliberations.

Further details as to the order of proceedings will be published in due time.

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 352.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A POLITICIAN'S VIEW OF THE STATE CHURCH.

THE *Times* of Thursday last enters the lists against Convocation. In an able article, some portions of which we have quoted elsewhere, it gives pretty conclusive reasons why that ecclesiastical body ought never to meet again. In doing so, it presents us with a portrait of the Church, more faithful, by far, than flattering. To this we are anxious to point the attention of our readers.

All faces have some one predominant expression—it is the business of the artist to detect and represent it. The *Times*, with the keen eye of genius, has seized the grand characteristic of the Church of England, and with the hand of a master, has embodied it in a few brief sentences. The result is a likeness so striking that it becomes difficult to anticipate any objection that can be taken to it—almost impossible to suggest a touch that would improve it. The article may serve the Establishment as a glass, wherein it may see its very self accurately and vividly reflected.

Let us look first at the *contour* as represented by this artist. What truth, what life, and what a history, are compressed into these few lines! "Moulded into her present shape—not by her own internal energy acting from within, but by Parliament pressing on her from without—she possesses every attribute, every advantage, and every disadvantage of a COMPROMISE." The outline is wonderfully suggestive. The State Church has no mission of its own—no burden which it must deliver—no will which it exists but to express—no idea, no creed, no code of duty, which it is by its own nature bound to reproduce in society. In other words, it is not a Church in any sense, but a chance-medley—not a plant having life in itself, but a tool fashioned and used by external agency—not an active principle, but a passive aggregate of materials—not a law, nor a source of law, in spiritual things, but an accident, a creature, the fortuitous result of a number of opposing forces, which found at the Reformation a sort of equilibrium. All these are "the attributes of a compromise," which has its "advantages" of temporal ease and honour, and its "disadvantages" of weakness, inaptitude, and inefficiency, for the one professed purpose of her being and organization.

Take another look at this remarkable picture! Speaking of the State Church as constituted by the Reformers, the writer says, "The object was evidently not to give predominance to any set of opinions, but to include as large a number of persons as the then feelings of the nation would permit within the precincts of the Church. Unity was neither sought nor obtained, but comprehension was aimed at and accomplished. Therefore we have within the pale of the Church of England persons differing not merely in their particular tenets, but in the *rule and ground of their belief*, the one party seeking religion in the Bible with the help of the Spirit, the other in the Church by means of tradition." How true—how shockingly true! Now let the reader place this portrait beside

that of the Church of Christ as delineated in the New Testament. The contrast is perfectly startling. That is described as "the pillar and ground of the truth." This is not meant to give "predominance to any set of opinions." That is represented as having "one Lord, one faith, one baptism"—this, as neither seeking nor obtaining "unity" in any respect—in authority, in belief, or in ceremonial. In that, we are told, the individual members "hold the Head, from which all the body by joints and bands having nourishment ministered, and knit together, increaseth with the increase of God." In this, we have a motley agglomeration of "persons differing not merely in their particular tenets, but in the rule and ground of their belief." "Look on this picture and on that . . . Hyperion to a Satyr." The question now occurs, What one function of a Church can this Establishment discharge? It has no message to the world. It has no law of life in itself. It has no relations to divine truth. It has no spiritual meaning. It exists not to minister, but to be ministered unto. It is nothing but a contrivance serving as a peg on which to hang "temporal advantages, and a pre-eminent political position." We have often expressed the same sentiment, but never with half the vividness with which it is done by this writer.

The finishing touch to this picture yet remains to be noticed. "It is the nature of a compromise, not that people should agree in opinion, but agree to avoid the discussion of points on which they differ. Thus, in America, North and South cannot agree on the slave question, and so they agree not to discuss it at all. To violate this understanding would be fatal to the Union, and to discuss the discordant creeds included within the Church of England would be to destroy the Church." Pregnant words these! Suggestive comparison! Let us dwell on it awhile.

Slavery in the United States, and the Church Establishment in Great Britain—this writer appropriately puts the two "peculiar institutions" into the same category. Each is a compromise—each would be upset by discussion—and each continues to be, not because reason approves, or religion sanctions, but because vast political and pecuniary interests are identified with them. We will take the liberty of running a little further the parallel thus started—for this is not, by any means, the first time it has occurred to our own minds.

Slavery is the principle of coercion applied by man to man in respect of his perishing body—the State Church is the same principle applied to his immortal spirit—and both make merchandise of the revolting rights which they claim to exercise. To neither country in which each institution exists is it, strictly speaking, indigenous—in neither, save here and there, would any justification of it be sought in its intrinsic merits—but in both it has interwoven itself with the entire social state, and exerts a potent influence upon national progress and destiny. The State Church in England, like slavery in the United States, lowers the tone of public opinion, contracts the practical limits of statesmanship, infuses an element of demoralization into political character, stamps with respectability that which shocks the best sympathies of our nature, and gives the rewards of patriotism more freely to the dexterous advocate of a bad existing arrangement than to the earnest apostle of a sounder, nobler, better dispensation. They are both impatient of being meddled with, and both skulk under the shelter of laws at once execrable in spirit, and cruel in practice, for security from the advance of more enlightened times. Each is hastening on its doom by restless efforts at extension—slavery in America hankers after additional slave states—the State Church in England seeks offshoots in the Colonies. Both serve to keep alive the evil of caste—the one, that of colour, the other, that of religious profession. Both give rise to the same class of inconsistencies. Here we boast of religious liberty, and confiscate private property for the advantage of a sect. There, they annually read the Declaration of Independence, and legislate for a whole race of their fellow-men as utterly bereft of rights. In America the doctrines of

Abolitionists are, with some noble exceptions, a severe condemnation of their general practice—and in England, Dissenters profess principles which they are in no haste to carry out. On both sides of the Atlantic, in relation to the question peculiar to each country, the public press truckles to prevailing prejudice, and newspapers of opposite shades agree in denouncing all earnestness that might prove troublesome. The same stock phrases, *mutatis mutandis*, figure in both controversies. Against the fanaticism which in England would pull down the Throne, and lay the Peerage in the dust, we have in America the enthusiasm which would endanger the Union. Here, as well as there, to connive at a mighty wrong is "practical"—to labour for its removal is "Quixotic" or "Utopian." Abolitionists there, and Separationists here, are half a century before their time, and are exhausting valuable energies upon an unattainable object. Finally, Providence is working for the downfall of both institutions—is employing the friends of each to build its sepulchre—and is rapidly developing in each those germs of dissolution which are mercifully imbedded in every system which, whatever its temporary uses, would permanently injure man and dishonour God.

The article in the *Times* which has suggested these reflections contains a politician's view of the State Church. It is also, we apprehend, the true one. Why, therefore, should we continue to treat as a religious entity, that which is only a political arrangement? Let us choose the right standpoint, and all perplexity as to what may be the path of duty vanishes at once. "Spiritual wickedness in high places" can only be seen to be appreciated, when you have got to the right distance from it.

DISSENTING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A "Nonconformist" at Glasgow obligingly furnishes us with the following corrections of the article which appeared under the above head in our last number:—"In the list of Dissenting members of Parliament published in your paper of this week, you have fallen into one or two mistakes in classing the Nonconformist members of Scotland according to their church connections,—which I am the more induced to notice, as you express a wish to be informed of any additions or corrections that may render your list complete. Among the United Presbyterians you correctly place the names of Sir James Anderson and Mr. Alexander Hastie; but you class along with them Mr. George Thompson, the member for Aberdeen—and it is easy to see how this mistake has occurred. Mr. Thompson, though a Free-Churchman, is a Voluntary—and in that respect he differs, you will think favourably, from the great majority of his fellow-churchmen, and still more favourably in that he has the manliness and honesty to avow his opinion. Mr. Thompson's name, therefore, ought to be transferred to the Free-Church list—from which, however, it is necessary to withdraw the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, and the Hon. Colonel Maule. Mr. Kinnaird is an Episcopalian of the Evangelical type, and his name is frequently found associated at religious meetings and deputations to Government—as, for example, in the case of the expelled missionaries—with Free-Church clergymen. It is, however, in his character as an enlightened Protestant, not as a Free-Churchman, that he so appears. Colonel Maule, again, brother to Lord Panmure, better known to the country as Mr. Fox Maule, and as a Free-Church elder, is a member of the Church of Scotland. He stated so at a meeting in Dundee, or Forfar, in the course of his canvass. In the list of Free-Churchmen, the name of a very talented and worthy representative, Mr. James Moncrieff, member for Leith, and Lord Advocate for Scotland under the Russell Government, is altogether omitted. Mr. Moncrieff is himself an office-bearer in Dr. Candlish's congregation, and his brother, Sir H. Wellwood Moncrieff, is a minister of the Free-Church. With these corrections, then, the list would stand thus:—

United Presbyterians.
Sir James Anderson, Mr. Alex. Hastie.

Free-Churchmen.

Mr. Charles Cowan, Mr. James Moncrieff,
Mr. Alex. Dunlop, Mr. G. Thompson."

Both of the hon. members for East Surrey, in a letter to the *Patriot*, deny that they belong to the Unitarian body. Mr. Alcock states that he has always been a member of the Church of England. Mr. Locke King writes in somewhat an indignant style:—"My attention has been called to a statement in the *Patriot* newspaper, in which I am classed as an Unitarian member of Parliament. I am much surprised at your hazarding to make an assertion which is absolutely and altogether false. I think that you must be aware, that it is made without the least shadow of evidence in its support." It further appears that Mr. Wilkinson, the new M.P. for Lambeth, has been erroneously set down as a Wesleyan.

To the above we may add a further correction. We mentioned that Mr. Bright is the only "Friend" in the House. This is a mistake. Mr. James Bell, the new M.P. for Guildford, and brother of the late member for St. Albans, is also a member of that society; and is described to us as "a moral, religious, and philanthropic man," and "a good Radical Quaker."

The *Suffolk Chronicle* of Saturday, says:—

"An article transferred into our columns from the *Nonconformist*, headed 'Disseminating Members of Parliament,' will be apt to spread dismay among those who are opposed to the march of democratic principles. Ecclesiastical affairs will certainly form a prominent subject for debate in the new Parliament, notwithstanding all that Whigs and Tories can do to prevent it. The dread of 'the Church' being in 'danger' is, in fact, one grand reason why both sections of the aristocracy alike oppose any very decided extension of the suffrage; but in spite of all obstacles the people's voice will be heard in that House louder than ever, and the time will soon come when its dictates must be obeyed, so that those whom it may concern had better prepare to set their houses in order."

AN INTERESTING CENTENARY.

(From our Edinburgh Correspondent).

A most interesting and spirit-stirring public meeting of the members and friends of the United Presbyterian Church, convened by the Edinburgh Presbytery, was held on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at Edinburgh, for the purpose of commemorating one of the most auspicious and important events in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland—the deposition of the Rev. Thomas Gillespie from the ministry of the National Church.

For the better understanding of the whole case, a brief narrative of historical facts may be necessary. During the early portion of the eighteenth century, the Moderate party, being dominant, ruled with a high hand, to the great scandal and detriment of religion and morality; while the Evangelical party were few in number, feeble in power, and timid in action; and the natural consequence was, that Pelagianism, and other heterodox opinions, were openly preached, and a cold, lifeless morality, which was no morality, had taken the place of the pure and vital truths of the gospel, promulgated by the early reformers. In this melancholy state of things, an event occurred, small in itself, but destined in the providence of God to exercise a powerful and beneficial influence over the lifeless and torpid religious feeling of Scotland, to cause "a shaking among the dry bones," and to give a lively and vigorous impetus to Evangelical truth throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Rev. Andrew Richardson, presbyter of the parish of Inverkeithing, being notoriously unacceptable to the people, the Presbytery of Dunfermline, in whose bounds the parish was situated, declined proceeding with his ordination. The case was carried to the Synod, the Commission of the Assembly, and, finally, to the General Assembly itself. The dominant party, indignant at their refusal, and dreading that the contagion of their example should spread through the Church, and arouse the people to a proper sense of their own power and importance, determined to make an example, for the purpose of deterring others from asserting the same liberty of conscience and of judgment. Accordingly they summoned the recalcitrant majority, consisting of six ministers, to appear at the bar of the Assembly. They appeared on the 23rd of May, 1752—a day ever after memorable in the ecclesiastical annals of Scotland—to answer for their contumacy before the supreme court of their Church. They were not placed together at the bar of the court, where they could have supported each other by their example and countenance, but were introduced separately, and interrogated. Three of them, terrified at the storm which was lowering around them, and dreading the loss of temporal means, as well as of clerical status, drew back, in some measure, from the vantage ground which they had taken; two others remained silent; and the sixth—being Gillespie—was the last brought forward. He, nothing daunted at the vast display of power and influence arrayed against him, stood firm as a rock, and courageous as a lion. There was no flinching on his part; but in bold but respectful language, he defended his conduct, declined to obey the mandate of the Assembly, and in him the dominant party found a victim ready to suffer for conscience sake. Their rage knew no bounds, and it was at once moved and carried, that he be immediately deposed from the office of the sacred ministry. Accordingly, without being

libelled, without even the form of a trial, the same men being his accusers, judges, and executioners, after prayer by the moderator, he was, in the name of the great Head of the Church (whose prerogative he was defending, and whose commands he was obeying), solemnly deposed from the office of a minister of the Church of Scotland, amidst the deep regret and horror of many good men, who melted into tears at witnessing what they could only regard as a solemn mockery. Undismayed, and strong in faith, and an approving conscience, he took his way homeward, but not alone, for he whom he served, and for whose cause he was suffering, was with him. The result was very different from what his enemies intended or expected. Instead of crushing and stifling truth, it was fanned into a wider and a stronger flame, and the retiring, modest, and unobtrusive servant of God—one of the most unlikely of men, from his peculiar mind and temperament, to become the leader of a party—became the founder of a numerous and powerful denomination of Nonconformists. He was soon joined by others, and thousands flocking to hear and to take part with them. The Relief Church was formed, which went on progressing, "lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes," till at last, on the 13th of May, 1847, by her union with the United Secession, she merged into the formation of a numerous, powerful, and influential body, under the name of the United Presbyterian Church.

The meeting alluded to above was held on the 3rd instant, in Tanfield Hall, the largest hall in Edinburgh, which was crowded by a most respectable, attentive, and enthusiastic audience. The Rev. James Kirkwood, of Edinburgh, occupied the chair, and after praise, and a most appropriate and impressive prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, the chairman gave an eloquent and forcible address on the character and principles of Gillespie, and in conclusion said, he "hoped this was but a district meeting, and that, as in the times of old, the fiery cross would be carried to Glasgow, Perth, Dunfermline, Aberdeen, and through the length and the breadth of the land, and meetings held to do honour to the memory of the man who chose to "obey God rather than man." The Rev. Dr. Strathern, of Glasgow, gave a long and interesting statement of historical facts in reference to Gillespie's deposition, with illustrative and explanatory remarks; and was followed by A. G. Ellis, Esq., of Edinburgh, on the same subject. The Reverend Dr. Thomson, of Edinburgh, after alluding briefly to the earlier secession of the Erskines, &c., in an able and eloquent speech, defended the Presbyterians of the present day against the charge of having departed from the faith of their fathers, maintaining that, "if the Erskines or Gillespie were to rise from their graves, and enter any of their churches, they would hear the same doctrine preached which had been preached by the Marrow-men, the first seceders, and by Gillespie and his friends." He said that "it had been said a few weeks ago, not far from this, by a reverend friend, that Dissent was nearly extinguished in Scotland. He wished that reverend friend had been here to-night to see what a phoenix had already sprung from its ashes. No; Dissent was not extinguished, and never would be extinguished, till the monster grievance from whence it sprung, and by which it was fostered—the State Church—ceased to exist." The Rev. Drs. Anderson and King, of Glasgow, showed, in very graphic and forcible addresses, the great and beneficial influence which these combined movements had exercised on the religion of Scotland and its ecclesiastical liberties; and the Rev. Dr. Young, of Perth, in a powerful and eloquent speech, pointed out the duty of the United Presbyterian Church, at the present time, to hold fast the doctrine of the great Headship of Christ, and to persevere in their efforts till "all the kingdoms of this world had become the kingdoms of God and of his Christ."

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Conference has paid but little regard to the moderate or mediating party. During the discussion on their memorial, Dr. Bunting, and the Rev. G. Osborne, maintained that no intercourse whatever, on the part of the Conference, could be held with these gentlemen. Dr. Beaumont said he found in the memorial 1,700 names of persons, most of whom were members, and many of whom are officers in their societies. Those brethren who had signed the declaration were, he believed, equal in intelligence, in moral and religious worth, in Methodist zeal, and service, and standing, and in civil position and respectability, to any other members and officers of the same number. He asked whether, if such a body of members and officers held opinions affecting their agreement with the body, it were not right, nay a duty, on their part, to inform Conference of the same? He thought they had done right to state their views to the Conference, and asked whether it were a desirable state of things that a great body of officers should be in opposition on matters most deeply affecting the relation subsisting between them and the Conference. The Revs. C. Preat, J. Macowan, W. H. Rule, James Loutit, Thomas Jackson, Dr. Becham, W. Bunting, and others, spoke against granting the prayer of the mediation petitioners, and it was finally agreed that the secretaries, together with the letter-writers and Dr. Alder, should draw up an answer, and submit it to the Conference the next day. A letter from

* Alluding to a speech of the Rev. Dr. Candlish, in the Free Church Assembly, on the introduction of the disputation from the original seceders, requesting admission into the communion of the Free Church.

the reform committee having been read, it was at once agreed that a reply be sent to the effect that the letter had been received, and that the Conference had no communication to make with reference to it.

The answer to the mediation movement was of considerable length, and evidently drawn up with great care. It asserts the illegality and impropriety of the Birmingham meeting, and states that any sanction by the Conference of their proceedings would involve a breach of that order for which the Connection is distinguished. It animadverted upon the inconsistency of the memorialists in their procedure, so that the Conference felt itself bound as the conservator of the religious body to mark its deep and solemn disapprobation of a course of proceeding so completely at variance with the professions of those who adopt it, and so injurious to the interests of true religion. It then proceeds to refute the charge of having resumed many important functions, which the regulations of 1795 and 1797 had committed to the "local courts," thus deranging the balance of power, and creating disturbances throughout the Connection, and of attempting to grasp at the exclusive government of the Church. It concludes with professions of sincerity and a determination to uphold the ministry in its present privileges. We (*Sheffield Independent*) understand that the moderates, having received the reply of the Conference, have appointed a permanent sub-committee, who will continue in Sheffield during the remainder of the Conference Session.

On Monday, the examination of candidates for the ministry commenced in Carver-street Chapel, and was resumed on Tuesday in Brunswick Chapel. They were thirty-five in number, including some for the missionary work. Mr. Horton's case was considered. After a relative had made some explanatory statements, Mr. W. M. Bunting moved, and Mr. R. M. M'Brair seconded three resolutions, to the effect that the Conference receiving Mr. Horton's resignation, thought it incumbent to express their sense of his conduct since the time when he first disconnected himself with the Wesleyan body, pronouncing it *deceitful, ungrateful, and faithless*. The resolutions passed with but one dissentient (Dr. Beaumont.) Mr. Burnett, too, by a unanimous vote, was "expelled and put out" of the Wesleyan Methodist ministry.

On Wednesday, the ordination service took place in Brunswick Chapel, the side aisles and two galleries of which were open to the public, but admission was restricted to the possessors of a ticket. There were twenty young men soliciting the honour. After the reading of the Scriptures and an exhortation, the president proceeded to question them severally as to their "call," their views of Christian doctrine, and their purpose as to life and teaching, and the exercise of godly discipline, together with "becoming submission to superiors." Having received their individual response, the president read the ordination prayer, &c., when, proceeding to the communion rails and kneeling, the candidates were set apart "to the office and work of the Christian ministry, by the imposition of hands," with the usual address to each—"Mayest thou receive the Holy Ghost," &c., and the presentation of a copy of the word of God. The president, secretary, and ex-president placed their hands upon the head of every candidate, with other ministers.

On Wednesday, a motion was passed, declaring that any brother reporting for the *Wesleyan Times* shall forfeit confidence, and be deemed unworthy the regard of the Conference. One minister declined to vote, and Dr. Beaumont distinctly intimated his dissent from the motion. Mr. D. Walton, after admitting that reports from his pen had found their way into the above journal, promised that this should not occur again. Two missionaries are to be sent out to China to join Mr. Piercy, who has already spent more than a year in Hong Kong and Canton, labouring to acquire the language, and to form plans for the evangelization of the Chinese. Twenty native missionaries have been formally accepted and recognised by the Conference, of whom six are Feejeans. A free passage to Australia has been offered to one of the missionaries going thither, by Mr. White of Lynn. Fifteen ministers have become supernumeraries, including Dr. Bunting.

On Thursday, the whole of the day was spent in examining into the spiritual state of the various circuits. In consequence of the agitation of the Connection, not more than three circuits required additional ministers, and several towns were under the necessity of reducing their ministers from four to three, and, in some cases, from three to two; relying upon their local preachers for assistance. The case of Louth, in Lincolnshire, occupied the most time. On the whole, it was reported, that the agitation was subsiding, and very pleasing indications of good were appearing.

The ministers who have been expelled are the Rev. Thomas Rowland, William Burnett, and James Youngman. The Rev. R. Melon has met with a like fate for writing letters of complaint to the President. His name is omitted from the printed minutes. The voluntary resignations include the Revs. W. L. Horton, J. K. Tucker, J. Brown, and T. Bolas, ministers in England; and the Revs. P. Percival, J. G. Manly, J. Allison, R. A. Johnson, and S. Annear, most of them owing to the prevailing dissensions. Mr. Percival and Mr. Tucker, it appears, go over to the Established Church. The *gramen* of Mr. Horton's offence is, that he wrote an article against the Conference in the *British Quarterly Review*, and has since accepted the appointment of editor of the *Wesleyan Times*.

The *Watchman* states, that to meet a difficulty which has lately been felt in cases where the trustees of Methodist chapels have been reformers, a

case has been prepared and submitted to counsel (Messrs. Bethell, Relf, and Prior), who are of opinion that all trustees are bound to permit local preachers appointed by the Wesleyan body to officiate in the chapels, and that the appointment of several ministers to an entire circuit is equivalent to a separate appointment to each chapel.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM ILLEGALLY OVERPAID.—It appears, from a Parliamentary paper issued since the dissolution, that in the 16 years during which the Right Rev. Dr. Maltby has been Bishop of Durham, the net receipts of his episcopal revenues have been £349,143, and that, during this period, he has paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the sum of £180,127. Deducting, then, the payment from receipts, the Bishop has, it is clear, enjoyed an episcopal income of upwards of £10,000 a year since the year 1836. But in another Parliamentary paper, issued in 1851, may be found the opinion of the law officers of the Crown given in 1836—the present Chief Justice of England having been one of them—that “the distinct object of the Legislature appears to us to have been that the sum payable by the Bishop of Durham should be fixed, in the first instance, at an amount calculated in the judgment of the Commissioners to leave him a net revenue of £8,000, and that this income should remain fixed during his incumbency.” Now, this interpretation of the act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 77, has never been impeached or doubted by Dr. Maltby. It follows, therefore, that that right rev. prelate has, in the last 16 years, received from the See of Durham at least £32,000 more than it was “the distinct object of the Legislature” he should receive; for 16 years’ income at £8,000 comes to £128,000; whereas the Bishop has, by his own showing, received £180,000, leaving, by every rule of morality and of arithmetic, £32,000 more for him to pay over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England and Wales. Scarcely a week passes without some penitent taxpayer, conscious-stricken, sending the Chancellor of the Exchequer the few pounds he has in his time kept back from the revenue. Who knows, perhaps, but, in like manner, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may have to acknowledge the receipt of larger sums from the Bishop of Durham? Let not the Church despair. The balance has now been struck, and the account has gone in. The day of payment may arrive, though the law is powerless to advance it.—*Daily News*.

LORD DERRY AND THE CHURCH.—It is very currently rumoured in clerical circles, that by way of securing the firm support of the Church to his unstable Administration, the Prime Minister has for some time past been in close communication with several of the principal ecclesiastical dignitaries, with a view to the negotiation of measures for a very material addition to the episcopate of the Church of England. It is believed that at least four new bishoprics will be proposed for establishment, without delay. The first will be a bishopric for Southwark, formed out of the present extensive diocese of Winchester, and embracing the whole of Surrey. The second will be formed out of the present diocese of Lincoln, the seat of the bishopric being fixed at Southwell, Nottinghamshire, where there is a collegiate church. The third will be erected in the north of England, most probably at Middleham, and will lead to a remodelling of the present northern dioceses. Although nothing positive seems to be known about the formation of the fourth of the new dioceses, it is generally believed that it will be constituted out of the present see of Gloucester and Bristol. It is not intended that by the constitution of the new dioceses any addition shall be made to the number of spiritual peers.—*Morning Advertiser*.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—Arrangements have been made, and have received the sanction of her Majesty’s Government, for the erection of two new bishoprics in Southern Africa—one for Natal, and another for the eastern division of the present diocese of Cape Town. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has subscribed £2,000 towards the endowment of each of these new dioceses, and other Church societies have subscribed liberal sums towards the same object.

THE “DUCHESS OF KENT” STEAMER.—A successful attempt was made on Friday to raise the “Duchess of Kent” from the bottom. She was towed, still under water, up nearer to Grays. The object of the raising party is to get her gradually into shallow water, so that she can be made watertight and taken to the repairing-dock.

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.—The investigation into the Stockport riots closed on Monday week, with the commitment of twenty prisoners—ten English and ten Irish. It is remarkable that the Home Secretary declines to prosecute on the part of the Government, and leaves the matter in the hand of Mr. Frith, the priest whose house was ransacked, and Mr. Foster. “As the case is a very peculiar one,” Mr. Walpole directs his Under-Secretary to inform Mr. Gibson, solicitor for the prosecution, that “the Government will take upon itself any reasonable expenses properly incurred by Mr. Frith and Mr. Foster over and above the costs of prosecution allowed by the county.” A “grand ball” took place on Saturday, in aid of a fund to defray the expense of defending the English prisoners.

LORD AND LADY JOHN RUSSELL are now living at Callander, near the Trossachs. An illumination and other jubilant displays had been got up in honour of them by the inhabitants.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL “CHURCH,” KINGSLAND.

This elegant and commodious edifice was opened on Thursday last. The congregation was formerly under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. Campbell, of African celebrity. In Mr. Campbell’s declining years the Rev. T. Aveling was invited to the office of co-pastor. After a very short time, the aged pastor was called to his rest, leaving his young coadjutor in full charge of the church. Since that period, the old place has been twice enlarged, and the whole debt incurred by these alterations entirely liquidated. Notwithstanding these enlargements, the congregation continued so to increase as to make the services seasons rather of endurance than of pleasure, owing to the intense heat of an overcrowded place. The erection of a new place of worship was, therefore, not merely to be desired, but an absolute necessity. It is, indeed, a most beautiful and commodious edifice—the most so, of any Dissenting place of worship within our knowledge. The architect is Mr. Puget. The character of the architecture is Gothic, of the decorated period. The material is of brick with stone. The spire is wholly of the latter. The extreme length of the building is 100 feet. The width fifty feet. The height of the walls thirty feet. The height to the ridge of the roof sixty feet. It provides accommodation for 1,450 sittings. The school-rooms underneath are capable of containing 800 children, and are fourteen feet high. A coloured window, “richly light,” adorns either end of the building. The roof is of timber, stained to resemble oak, and supported by exquisitely finished arches of the same material. The pulpit—not yet completed—will, it is said, surpass in elegance any other rostrum in church or chapel. An organ occupies the place of an altar, and is faced with a chastely sculptured screening. The whole cost of the freehold ground, building, fittings, and furniture—exclusive of pulpit, organ, and windows, which are gifts—is £7,000. The opening service on Thursday morning last was commenced by the Rev. T. Aveling offering up prayer. The Rev. J. Jefferson, of Abney Chapel, read the Scriptures and prayed. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, M.A., delivered a discourse from the parable of “the Sower and the Seed.” The Rev. Thomas Binney concluded with prayer. A large and influential company then sat down to a cold collation, at which Alderman D. W. Wire presided. The Rev. T. Aveling touchingly referred to the circumstances that during the interval which elapsed between the laying of the foundation stone and the present, his health had been so much impaired as to create apprehensions that he would never enter the new place of worship. After a statement had been made, showing the contributions already received, papers were passed round the table, and promissory notes to the amount of £800 were most cheerfully given. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Dr. Hailey, Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. T. Binney, and T. Spalding, Esq. This spacious building was completely crowded in the evening, when the Rev. Dr. Hailey delivered a discourse from the words, “Great is the mystery of godliness.” The Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., and the Rev. J. Addiscott, conducted the devotional services of the evening. The whole amount collected during the day was £900.

ROCHDALE.—On Sunday, the 1st inst., the Rev. W. Spencer, late of Devonport, entered upon his stated labours as pastor of the church and congregation assembling in Providence Chapel, which has undergone considerable repairs and alterations, and was re-opened for public worship.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—The Rev. William Allen, who for six years has been pastor of the English Baptist Church in this town, having resigned his pastorate, in consequence of his appointment to the office of Secretary to the Scottish Anti-state-church Association, a tea-meeting was held, on Friday, the 22nd ult., when the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath-school presented him with a skeleton pendulum timepiece, as a tribute of their respect and affection.

LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK.—A service was held on Tuesday, the 27th ult., to recognise the Rev. H. Davies, as the minister of the Independent Chapel here. The service was conducted by the Revs. E. B. Hickman (Boxford), H. Coleman (Wickham-brook), A. Tyler (Bury), James Lyon (Hadleigh), and the Rev. J. Waite (Halstead). Nearly 300 persons afterwards sat down to tea. During the evening, social addresses were given by the Revs. James Lyon, Tyler, Crate, Reynolds, Coleman, Burgess, and Hickman.

ESPRICK, LANCASHIRE.—On Friday, the 16th ult., a new Independent chapel was opened at Esprick, near Kirkham, Lancashire. In the morning, the Rev. R. M. Griffiths, of Blackpool, preached; and in the evening, the Rev. Robert Best, formerly of Kirkham, and now of Belton. The new chapel is a beautiful little structure, erected at the sole expense of the late Mrs. Garlick, of Esprick.

LENSHAM, KENT.—The Rev. James Oakshott, late of Iden Green, Kent, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church here, on the 26th ult. The services were conducted by the Rev. — Crambrook, of Maidstone; the Rev. H. J. Rook, of Faversham; the Rev. W. Grigsby, of Staplehurst; the Rev. J. Hamer, of Sutton Valence; the Rev. E. Jinkings, of Maidstone; and the Rev. W. Leask, of London.

THE REV. J. G. JUKES, of the Lancashire Independent College, and son of the Rev. Mr. Jukes, of

John Bunyan’s Meeting-house, Bedford, has received a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the church and congregation assembling at New Broad-street Chapel, City, which he has accepted, and intends commencing his stated labours on the third Sabbath of the present month.

WALTHAM ABBEY, ESSEX.—The Rev. Spencer Murch, of Sudbury, Suffolk, having accepted the invitation of the church meeting in Paradise-row, Waltham Abbey, Essex, will enter upon his labours there on Lord’s-day, August 22nd.

CROUCHEND, HORNSEY.—On Monday, the 24th inst., a tea and public meeting was held at the Railway Hotel, Hornsey, to take into consideration the expediency of erecting a Congregational chapel and Sunday-schools at Crouchend; the room in which public worship is now held being found inadequate to the wants of the inhabitants. About 120 friends sat down to tea. The Rev. C. Gilbert presided. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. — Pitman and the Rev. H. Gill; and by Messrs. Riddell, Gower, Macarthur, and Smith. Subscriptions were received to the amount of about £60, and promises given to raise above £90 more. A site for the proposed chapel has been secured, and its speedy erection is anticipated.

EMSWORTH, HANTS.—The Rev. H. Jeffery, of Faversham, Kent, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation worshipping in the Independent chapel, Emsworth, to become their pastor, and will enter on his stated labours there on the third Sabbath in the present month, August.

BRACKLEY.—The church and congregation worshipping in the Independent Chapel, Brackley, have presented Mr. Thomas Roberts, late of Newport Pagnell College, with a cordial invitation to the duties of the pastorate amongst them, which he has accepted. Mr. Roberts purposes commencing his ministerial labours on Sunday next, Aug. 15.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The prospects for the wheat harvest have undergone a material change within the last fortnight; up to that period very high expectations were entertained, the appearance of the crop being then highly promising, and it was thought that the produce would be equal, if not superior to that of last year, both in quantity and quality. Upon closer investigation it proves, however, that blight and mildew prevail to an extent likely to detract considerably from the yield, and there is reason to suppose that the quality of the new wheat will be extremely various. We are certainly not disposed to place implicit reliance on all that is said on the subject, but, after making due allowance for exaggeration, we can come to no other conclusion than that blight prevails in different localities so extensively as to render it necessary to take a much lower estimate of the general result than we were induced to do some few weeks ago. The most unfavourable reports which have yet reached us are from Norfolk and from Lincolnshire. Indeed, the mischief appears to be more general along the east coast than elsewhere. From the west and the north the accounts are, thus far, promising, but many of the best wheat-producing districts are seriously affected. We have heard of instances where the destruction has been so great as to threaten almost a total loss of whole fields; but, on the other hand, we have good authority for stating that, in many districts, a large produce of fine quality will be secured, provided we should be favoured with auspicious weather for the in-gathering. This may, however, be regarded as certain, viz., that the wheat crop will not give so good a return as was expected a few weeks ago. It was then estimated as likely to produce over an average. Many practical men now think it will be below the average of good years. The extent of the deficiency may be further increased by unfavourable weather.—*Mark-lane Express*.

THE NEW COPYHOLD ACT.—The new act to extend the provisions of the acts for the commutation of manorial rights, and for the gradual enfranchisement of lands of copyhold and customary tenure, passed in the late session, contains 54 clauses and a schedule of forms. It declares the manner in which enfranchisements are to be effected, and the appointment of valuers. The commissioners are empowered to require the production of books, and have the right of entry on lands for the purposes of the act. Questions of law or of fact may be referred to the commissioners, and an appeal is to be had on a matter of law on a case stated. There are several provisions in respect to the payment of the expenses attendant on enfranchisements. Agreements, valuations, &c., under this act are to be exempt from the stamp duty. Among the clauses of the act, which is to be deemed part of the other Copyhold Acts, is one to the effect that any person obstructing or hindering any commissioner, assistant commissioner, valuer, or umpire, acting under the powers of the present or recited act, being convicted thereof before two justices of the peace, shall forfeit the sum of £5. The act took effect from the 30th of June, when it received the Royal assent.

THE FIRST STEAM COLLIER, a screw vessel, arrived in London Pool from Newcastle on Wednesday; bringing 600 tons of coal. The shipbuilders in the North have such extensive orders for steam-coillers, that it is expected the old sailing vessels will soon be completely superseded.

THE BUNHILL-FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND is now closed, except for interments in family graves and vaults.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. ELTON AND THE REVIEWER OF THE
"LIFE OF ROGER WILLIAMS."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Though the censure of an unknown individual in a newspaper review, upon a person of established character, ought to be no more than a slight annoyance to his friends, yet the interests of truth require that the misrepresentations contained in the closing paragraph of the critique on the above-mentioned work, in your last paper, should be exposed. I cannot, therefore, doubt that your courtesy and love of justice will induce you to afford a lady an immediate opportunity of vindicating the conduct of her absent husband. The facts of the case, which I perfectly recollect, are these:—During the period of Mr. Bancroft's embassy to this country, Dr. Elton heard from an American friend that Mr. Bancroft had discovered in England some unpublished letters of Williams. Dr. Elton immediately wrote to Mr. Bancroft, with whom he was previously acquainted, to inquire into the correctness of the report, and received, in reply, all the information he requested. Happening, soon after, to meet Mr. Underhill, editor of *Williams' Bloudy Tenent*, Dr. Elton named the circumstance; and Mr. Underhill expressed a hope that, through a friend at Cambridge, he might be able to obtain a copy of the manuscript in question. He succeeded in this desire, and then kindly forwarded the copy to Dr. Elton, accompanied with the Librarian's charge, I suppose the usual one for copying, of about 30s., which Dr. Elton transmitted through the medium Mr. Underhill indicated—the late Mr. Rolfe. Excepting in the payment of this sum, Dr. E. was not aware that his name had been at all mentioned in the transaction, and naturally considered himself indebted to Mr. Underhill for the possession of the manuscript. None of your readers will suppose that Dr. Elton could feel himself under special obligation to the "Librarian of Trinity College," to whom your Reviewer pointedly refers, any more than he would to a lawyer, whose fee he had paid for copying a deed. At a subsequent period, when Dr. E. visited Cambridge, for the purpose of examining the libraries, and, through the more than courtesy of a distinguished Professor of Trinity, he received every facility for that object; he was doubtless also indebted for the obliging attentions of the Librarian of the above College, the due acknowledgment of which, by personal thanks, it is not in Dr. Elton's nature to neglect. Whether, in addition to the general acknowledgments in the Preface of the work, to "several clergymen and literary gentlemen, &c.," a special note was desirable in reference to the M.S. in question, under the circumstances through which Dr. Elton obtained it, may be variously decided, without bringing upon Dr. E., from any candid mind, the charge of a "breach of literary propriety and courtesy." Of this, however, the writer is quite confident, that the eminent Cambridge Professor, to whom Dr. Elton was so deeply indebted for innumerable acts of friendship—acts peculiarly graceful when bestowed by such a man upon a foreigner—would never charge him with such a fault, would never adopt the *anti-American prejudices of your reviewer*, and assert that Dr. Elton had "preferred to compliment his countryman, Mr. Bancroft, to doing justice to the parties who really laid him under obligation." It must be obvious to every one who will reflect for a moment, that if Dr. Elton had not thus referred to Mr. Bancroft, he would have exposed himself to the charge of a species of literary fraud—that of tacitly allowing it to be supposed that he first brought to light this remarkable correspondence. Does your Reviewer think that of the two evils, it would be better to defraud an American (!) than to pay him a debt of justice?

I am, &c., P. S. ELTON.

Exeter, August 7th, 1852.

[It is evident that the part of Dr. Elton's conduct complained of by the Reviewer, is to be attributed entirely to ignorance. Dr. and Mrs. Elton alike, seem to be unaware that the Librarian of Trinity College is not a working clerk, but a gentleman, a scholar, a Master of Arts, and accustomed to rank with the Fellows of his College. A "charge" made by him for any services rendered to a literary man is quite out of the question. The "30s." named by Mrs. Elton could not be any "fee" paid to him, but paid to a copyist, for transcribing the correspondence; that copyist would be employed and paid by Dr. Elton's friends referred to; but he would be admitted to the Library, and have permission to do his work, solely by the courtesy of the Librarian. The privilege accorded to Dr. Elton, of having a copy made for his use, was an act of the Librarian by which he recognised Dr. Elton's claim, as a literary man, on his good-will and power to render him assistance. When Mrs. Elton denies that her husband was under "any more special obligation to the Librarian than to a lawyer whose fee had been paid," she mistakes the nature of the case, and places Dr. Elton in the position of a person who has been accommodated, on an emergency, with a seat in a gentleman's carriage, and who denies that he has received a favour, because he gave a half-crown to the coachman! It is simply a piece of ignorance. It was inconceivable to the Reviewer—and naturally would be to almost every educated Englishman—that such ignorance could exist; and therefore he made a complaint of conduct which he now willingly excuses, and withdraws his complaint, on the ground that Dr. and Mrs. Elton are unacquainted with the true nature of the transaction, and are not accustomed to the delicacies observed amongst scholars and literary men in this country.

Mrs. Elton does not at all meet the point that, as the Correspondence in question could not be published without the consent of the College, it was due that that consent should be acknowledged.

The Reviewer is inclined to pardon the lady's pettishness against "an unknown individual," and her insinuations of "misrepresentation" and "anti-American prejudices;" especially as the readers of the *Nonconformist*, who know the impartiality and sincerity with which its literary department is conducted, will judge between him and the lady, whether the tone and spirit of her letter do not now perpetrate the offence from which she seeks to vindicate her husband.—*Note by the Reviewer.*

THE CASE OF ALLEGED CRUELTY IN A
CONVENT.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, a protracted trial occupied Lord Chief Justice Jervis and a special jury, and has occupied great space in the daily papers. It was an action brought on behalf of Henrietta Griffiths, a girl aged 15, against Madame De L'Espinasse and another, the managers of a Roman Catholic convent or educational establishment at Norwood. The declaration charged the defendants with not providing proper food for the plaintiff, overworking her, closely confining, and otherwise ill-treating her, the consequence of which was, that she became very ill and disturbed in her body, and eventually lost the sight of one eye. The defendants pleaded—first, not guilty; secondly, that they were not the managers of the establishment in question; and, also, that the plaintiff had not been placed in the establishment for the purposes, and in the manner, mentioned in the declaration.

Mr. Chambers, Q.C., in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that she had been placed by Cardinal Wiseman, in 1849, in the orphanage-class of the convent, for which £12 per annum was paid. The complaint was, that the defendants had, by neglect and ill-treatment, seriously injured her:—

It appeared that the orphanage class, as it was called, had three meals per day—the breakfast consisted of a sort of soup made of peas and rice; the usual day meal, or dinner, consisted of the same sort of material; and something of the same kind was given them for supper, but sometimes, instead of the soup, they had bread and cabbage. They were all required to rise at four o'clock in the morning, and they remained up until nine at night, and during the day, in the intervals of instruction, the girls belonging to the orphanage class were employed in the household work of the establishment. Every Monday the whole of the washing of the inmates was performed by these children, and on Saturdays they cleaned the house completely through. It appeared that there were various penances or punishments resorted to in the establishment, some of which were of great severity and cruelty; and it was one of the complaints on the part of the plaintiff on the present occasion that she had been subjected to these punishments very improperly, and that the result was that she had sustained the injury for which she sought compensation. Among these penances or punishments was one which was called the "trial class," and which consisted of the person subjected to it being placed in a room close to a whitewashed wall, and compelled to sit with her face to the wall the whole of the day, without being permitted to speak to any person, or to move, except to take her meals. This punishment had been inflicted upon the unfortunate plaintiff during a period of eight or nine days; and, during that long time, except when she took her meals, she was compelled to sit with her face close to the wall, and was not allowed to speak to any one while she was undergoing this severe punishment. When the child first went to the convent she was quite well, but the treatment she received soon affected her health, and eventually she was reduced to a very bad state indeed, so much so that her life was almost despaired of, and, in the result, she entirely lost the sight of one of her eyes. He would now mention an incident which would afford some clue to the reasons which led to the unfortunate child being treated in this manner. While she was undergoing the punishment of the "trial class," it appeared that Cardinal Wiseman was expected to visit the establishment, and the plaintiff was removed from her place of confinement, and was told to be prepared to receive him. It seems that there was an intention to present the Cardinal with a robe, and it was the desire of the lady superior that he should be led to believe that the robe had been made for him by the girls in the orphan class, and the plaintiff and the others in that class were told to say so when they presented the robe. Dr. Wiseman did come, and the robe was presented, but it appeared that the plaintiff did not make the statement she was requested to do with regard to the making of the robe, and this gave great offence to the assistant lady-superior, and the moment Dr. Wiseman left she was sent back to the trial class. After this another description of punishment was inflicted upon the unfortunate child by sending her to the kitchen to work. This kitchen, as he was instructed, was a very damp cold place, and the consequence was that the plaintiff caught a severe cold, and was in reality very ill. She complained to Madame Theodosie, but the answer she received was that it was all affectation. The eye, the sight of which she afterwards lost entirely, was at this time very much inflamed, so much so as to be visible to every one, and the defendant, on her attention being drawn to it, told the plaintiff that if she suffered she must endure it, and that she was born to suffer. She wished to see the doctor, but was not allowed to do so, and while in this state she went to confession, and the priest told her she had done wrong in not obeying the orders of the lady-superior with regard to the robe, and that it would be sinful of her to make any complaint, or write to Cardinal Wiseman upon the subject. After this, as he was instructed, the priest put some questions to her upon a subject which he would not further allude to, but the effect was that the plaintiff determined not to go again to confession. The lady-superior insisted that she should do so, and on her persisting in her refusal, on the ground that improper questions had been put to her, she was told that the questions were not improper, and that they were only those which were contained in her book of religious instruction, and which were sanctioned by it. She still refused, and the consequence was that she was again punished, and kept for sixteen days in the trial class. At length the plaintiff obtained permission to see Mr. Chapman, the medical gentleman attached to the establishment, and he at once observed her emaciated and debilitated condition, and ordered her nourishing food and medicine. No alteration, however, was made in her diet, and because she complained to the doctor she was again punished. The punishment inflicted this time was what was called "prostration," and it consisted in the plaintiff being compelled to lie with her face upon the ground for the period of an hour. The learned counsel then proceeded to state, that at length the aunt of the plaintiff interfered, and with a great deal of difficulty she obtained permission to take her niece to Dr. Alexander, the celebrated oculist, who at

once perceived that the sight of one of her eyes was completely gone, and he believed the jury would not entertain any doubt that the result had been occasioned by the improper and cruel treatment the child had received.

The learned counsel complained that Cardinal Wiseman could not be found, and had evaded the service of a subpoena. The girl herself, on examination, deposed to the facts stated above; and in cross examination said that she believed that Dr. Griffiths was her father, though she was called at the convent O'Grady. She was not formerly a Catholic, but had become one, and witness had been brought up as a Catholic. After she left the convent she went to an infirmary at Margate, and she received some assistance from Lady Arundel to enable her to do so.

The oculist referred to (Dr. Alexander), and two other medical gentlemen, were called, who expressed an opinion that at the time they saw the plaintiff her appearance showed that she was not receiving proper nourishing food, such as her condition required.—Mr. Levein, the clerk to Mr. Cooper, the attorney for the plaintiff, said that for a week before the trial was expected to come on, he had endeavoured to see Cardinal Wiseman, and serve him with a subpoena, but was unable to do so. He had not served the aunt of the plaintiff with a subpoena, as she had promised to come, but he gave her money to pay her expenses. He had been informed on the previous night that she did not intend to appear as a witness. Believed that the uncle of the child had provided the funds for this action.

Serjeant Shee addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants, and called Madame De Osville, the former lady-superior of the convent, who admitted the fact of the "trial class room," but said that the meals, &c., were very good. The plaintiff was weak and feeble when she entered, and appeared scrofulous. The boarders were better fed than the orphans. He contended that the whole case was trumped up for the purpose of religious excitement.

On Friday, Mdlle. De l'Espinasse, one of the defendants, was examined. She said that the plaintiff was placed in a darkened room by the order of Dr. Chapman; she "thought" that a chair or stool had been allowed her; she (plaintiff) had meat twice a day, was never forced to go to confession or to undergo the punishment of prostration.

"I did not wish Henrietta to see her aunt the second time she was taken to Mr. Alexander's, because I observed that she was animated by a more insubordinate disposition after she had been with her aunt. Every time she went to see Mr. Alexander she was accompanied by some one from the convent to take care of her. I swear that the plaintiff was never treated in any way differently to the other children, except under the orders of Dr. Chapman. I believe she was treated more favourably than the others, because we had a special interest in her."—In her cross-examination the witness stated that the usual time for keeping children in the trial class was a week, but sometimes they remained longer. "I have had a child ask me to let her stay there longer, that she might correct herself" [a laugh]. The plaintiff had been compelled to leave the establishment. No one in the convent could write a letter without its being seen by the superior. I arranged that the plaintiff should go to Mr. Alexander's the second time by an omnibus, and not on a cab, in order that her aunt might miss her, and not see her. I arranged the plan myself. I did not consider it a trick. I had my reasons for acting so. I know what doing penance means, and I hope to do penance all the days of my life. Prostration is not considered a penance. It is done in the Church. We throw ourselves upon the ground, with our arms extended in the form of a cross, and our faces to the floor, and we pray in that position. The orphans have to endure many harsh punishments. They were placed alone in the middle of their class, a paper was pinned round their head; and, I believe, another very severe punishment to the children was that of placing a red gown over their ordinary dress. If this punishment did not have the desired effect, the next proceeding was resorting to the trial class. There are two priests who officiate in the establishment, and who are provided with food from the house.

Mr. Chapman, the medical officer to the convent, corroborated the statements of Mdlle. de l'Espinasse, with regard to the diet and health of the children, and the orders which he had given respecting the plaintiff. He believed that the girl's malady was caused by a scrofulous habit of the body. Mr. W. Street, another surgeon at Norwood, gave similar evidence. Miss Eliza Forbes Leith, one of the nuns, made a similar statement to that of her superior. She believed that the plaintiff was fourteen or fifteen days in the trial class room.

The trial class is the most severe punishment we have. This child never inspired me with any confidence. Her manners were not frank and above-board. I don't know anything of her disliking to go to confession. Mr. Chambers: Is it not considered a good thing for a child to go to confession? Witness: I am a Catholic. Mr. Chambers: That is no answer to my question. Witness: I think it is a very proper one. The Chief Justice: You mean, of course, that, being a Roman Catholic, you think it a good thing for a child to go to confession? Yes, my lord. Re-examined: If a child neglected to go to confession it would, of course, be noticed. In case a child refused to say its prayers, I should endeavour to bring it to a sense of its duty to God, and should probably order it to undergo some slight penance—such as kissing the ground. Any painful or troublesome act I should consider a penance. In our religion there is such an act as prostration. I remember the robe being presented to Cardinal Wiseman, and the children who were entrusted to present it were entirely supposed to be the children who had worked the robe. One of the priests attached to the institution was present when the robe was presented, I have no doubt.

On Saturday Mr. M. Chambers made a very elaborate reply.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to sum up. After some preliminary remarks in praise of the manner in which the case had been conducted, he proceeded

to say that the jury must confine their attention solely to what took place after the 23rd of June, 1851, when Madame De l'Espinasse, the present defendant, was appointed to superintend the establishment, and decide solely upon the evidence as to what took place after that period, and they must dismiss from their minds all that occurred before. A great deal of the testimony that had been given referred to an antecedent period, and among it was that point of the presentation of the robe to Cardinal Wiseman; but the whole of this had in reality nothing whatever to do with the question before the jury. He must say, however, that he concurred entirely in the observations that had been made by the learned counsel who had just addressed them with regard to the conduct of Cardinal Wiseman in evading the service of a subpoena. He had had occasion, in the course of the present circuit, to remark with some severity upon the conduct of a clergyman who had improperly refused to allow a person under his control to attend before a magistrate and give his evidence, and the same measure of censure he gave that gentleman he was of opinion Cardinal Wiseman deserved. No man had a right to judge or consider whether his evidence was material on an inquiry or not, but he was bound to obey the law, and submit to its process, and leave the Court and the jury to consider whether his evidence was material or not. As to the absence of the aunt, he did not think it amounted to anything; and, if both sides thought she was an important witness, they ought to have taken the proper steps to procure her attendance, but they had not done so. The only point really was, had these ladies neglected their duty in taking care of this child. There appeared to be some mystery about the child which had not been cleared up. Whether the person who was represented as the aunt was in reality the mother did not appear; but if she was the illegitimate child of the brother of Dr. Griffiths, the Bishop of Gibraltar, that would probably account for the kind feeling entertained towards her by Cardinal Wiseman, and his placing her in this establishment. The learned judge then called the attention of the jury to the nature of the action, and said that the plaintiff would only be entitled to a verdict in the event of the jury being satisfied that some joint act of commission had been proved against the defendants. If there had been merely an innocent act of omitting to do something that might, by possibility, have been beneficial to the plaintiff in the condition in which she was placed, that would not be sufficient. He apprehended that there could be no doubt that the unfortunate plaintiff was the subject of a most distressing malady, in a very aggravated degree; and it was, therefore, very probable, that what might operate to the benefit and advantage of other children might have a contrary effect upon her; but the defendants would not be liable for that. If it had been distinctly made out that they did not allow her to have sufficient rest, and that they omitted to give her the things that were ordered by the doctor, then, undoubtedly, the case would be different, and the jury would judge whether this had been made out. There appeared to be very great confusion in the evidence of the plaintiff with regard to the dates, but it was quite clear with regard to one circumstance—namely, the affair of the presentation of the robe to Cardinal Wiseman—that she must either be very much mistaken, or else have told a wilful falsehood, as it could not have taken place in November at the time she represented. Upon the subject of the food, he would observe, that although a person might reasonably come to the conclusion that soup of the description mentioned was not a proper thing for a child's breakfast, yet it's being injurious was quite another question, and the jury ought not to lose sight of the evidence of the surgeon to the establishment, who stated that during all the time he had had the charge of them, the children were particularly healthy, and not one of them had died; that at all events, the treatment of the children generally appeared to operate very well. The learned judge next referred to the discipline of the convent, and said that the jury ought not to lose sight of the fact, that these parties were members of a religion severe in its forms and ceremonies, and that the plaintiff and her mother were both members of the same religion, and perfectly well acquainted with its forms and ceremonies. The real question, however, was, had the defendants been proved by the evidence to have omitted to give the plaintiff proper food, to have overworked her, or to have deprived her of proper rest and exercise, or to have improperly confined her? They had nothing to do with one religion more than another; all they could do was to judge of the objects and motives of a person by his acts; and he really could not understand what possible motive these ladies could have had in sending for the doctors than to get the girl cured; and, if this were so, they were then called upon to say by their verdict, that, having called in the doctor and received his instructions with regard to the treatment of the patient, they wilfully disobeyed those instructions for the purpose of defeating the very object they had in view. With regard to the alleged improper confinement in the trial-class room after the girl's eyes were bad, the jury would remember that the plaintiff's statement was contradicted in this particular by the ladies themselves, and by every other witness who had been examined, and they would form their own conclusion which story was entitled to credit. As to the act of prostration, it had been denied; but in any case it could not have been injurious to health, and therefore had nothing to do with the present inquiry.

The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

The first column of the New Crystal Palace was erected on Thursday under the most auspicious circumstances, and amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of a large and highly respectable assemblage. At half-past 12 o'clock a special train from the London-bridge station conveyed a very large party to Anerley, whence they walked up the hill towards Norwood, turning off to the right just before arriving at Mr. Aubin's establishment, and entering immediately the park in which the Crystal Palace is to stand. Other parties followed in quick succession, and, like the first, dispersed about the ground, or occupied themselves with examining the plans and models of the palace and park. The Coldstream and Royal Artillery bands contributed to the entertainment of the company; and the magnificent prospect for which Norwood is famed, and which was seen from a spot not accessible to the public before, attracted the admiration of all.

At half-past 2 o'clock the visitors—including a number of gentlemen distinguished in politics, literature, and science—guided by a programme which had been delivered to them, assembled round the spot where the first pillar of the palace was to be planted; and shortly afterwards a procession advanced, preceded and marshalled by Mr. Harker, the toastmaster. Six workmen, bearing a large and handsome banner, inscribed "Success to the Palace of the People," were followed by Mr. Laing, M.P. (the chairman of the Crystal Palace Company), Mr. F. Fuller, and the other directors. The column was immediately raised and inserted in its socket, three young lads assisting in the operation. A bottle was deposited under the pillar, containing the coins of the realm, and a paper bearing the following inscription:—

This Column, the first support of
The Crystal Palace,
a building of purely English Architecture,
destined to the recreation and instruction of
The Million,
was erected on the 5th day of
August, 1852,
in the 16th year of the reign
of Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
by Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P.,
Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company.
The original structure of which this column forms a part, was
built after the design of Sir Joseph Paxton, by Messrs. Fox,
Henderson, and Co., and stood in Hyde Park, where it re-
ceived the contributions of all Nations, at the
World's Exhibition,
in the year of our Lord 1851.

"I, your glass,
Will modestly discover to yourself
That of yourself which yet you know not of."

Mr. Laing, having screwed the column into its place, amid loud cheers, proceeded to address the assembled company. It had been felt, he said, that this ceremony of initiation would be most fitly performed by the official representative of the Association:—

Recollecting, as we all do, that the parent idea which we are now labouring to carry out in new and untried developments, originated with the meritorious Prince whose name is so deservedly and intimately associated with the glories of the Great Exhibition; recollecting, also, that the fairy structure which is about to rise, like a phoenix, from its ashes, was so often honoured by the presence of our gracious and beloved Sovereign—I confess we feel very strongly that any patronage short of the very highest would be unworthy of the objects at which we aim, and the enterprise which we have undertaken [cheers]. That such patronage will be accorded to us if we show ourselves worthy of it, I entertain no doubt [hear, hear]. On all occasions when the interests of art and science are concerned, and, above all, when the moral and intellectual improvement of the mass of the population are in question, the country has never lacked—I will not say the patronage, but that which is worth all the patronage in the world—the enlightened action and affectionate solicitude of our Sovereign Lady the Queen and her illustrious Consort [loud cheers]. At the same time, every one must feel that, in order to command such patronage, we must show that we deserve it; and that until we have fully emerged from the chrysalis state of a commercial company, it would be premature, and even presumptuous, to venture to solicit such patronage as we are ambitious enough to say that we hope at some future, and not very distant day, to obtain [hear, hear, and cheers]. In the meantime, it only remains that we, the plain men of the people, should do our work quietly and effectively, without parade or ostentation. And truly, when we consider the work which has this day been formally commenced, it is no light enterprise which lies before us. Former ages have raised palaces enough, and many of them of surpassing magnificence. We have all read of the hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossal palace temples of Egypt, and the gorgeous structures of Nineveh and Persepolis. Many of us have seen the scattered fragments of Nero's Golden Palace on the Palatine-hill, and the vast ruins which still speak so magnificently of the grandeur of Imperial Rome. But what were all these palaces, and how were they constructed? They were raised by the spoils of captive nations, and the forced labour of myriads of slaves, to gratify the caprice or vanity of some solitary despot [hear, hear]. To our own age has been reserved the privilege of raising a palace for the people [loud cheers]. Yes, the structure of which the first column has just raised its head into the air, is, emphatically and distinctly, the possession of the British people, as it is the production of their own unaided and independent enterprise [hear, hear, and cheers]. As regards the material portions of the enterprise, words are but feeble instruments in which to paint the triumphs of art and the beauties of nature. It is better to ask you to look around you and say for yourselves whether the site is not worthy of the People's Palace and of the People's Park [cheers]. Figure to yourselves the surrounding area which is now defined by a circle of beauty [cheers], converted into a crystal dome, and raised aloft under the blue vault of heaven, and you will form some indistinct image of the new central transept as it exists in the genius of a Paxton, and as it will shortly exist as

a tangible reality for the wonder and admiration of millions [cheers]. In looking so peculiar and emphatically on the fact that this is to be the palace of the people, the time was when I should have risked calling forth some antagonistic feeling, as if the cause of the people were placed in invidious contradistinction to that of the Crown and the aristocracy. Thank heaven the time when such distinctions can be drawn in England has disappeared [hear, hear]. It is the grand characteristic of the reign of our present gracious Sovereign to have witnessed the most rapid progress in the material, moral, and intellectual improvement of the mass of the population; and, as a consequence, a corresponding increase in their social importance and political power, not only without any outbreak of democratic passions, but, on the contrary, with an equally marked increase in the attachment of those very classes to the institutions of their country, and to the person of their Sovereign [loud and continued cheering]. The feeling of loyalty which had dwindled into a faint dilettanti speculation or vague historical reminiscence, has in our days here most happily and wonderfully revived, and exists now as a general glow pervading all classes of society, and binding the highest and lowest in the land together by one common and ennobling tie of reasonable and intelligent, yet devoted and affectionate veneration for the character and person of our beloved Queen and her illustrious consort and family [loud cheers]. Towards the creation of this happy feeling I believe no incident has contributed in a more marked degree than the Great Exhibition of 1851. And I must confess it has been an inspiring idea with us that in perpetuating an enduring memorial of that great and glorious Exhibition, and in expanding the noble and philanthropic idea of Prince Albert into fresh developments, we should be at the same time rearing a monument not altogether inappropriate or unworthy of the reign under which we have the happy privilege to live [cheers]. I feel that you all respond to this sentiment, and that in calling on you now to join with me in celebrating the act of laying the foundation stone of the People's Palace, I cannot suggest a better mode of expressing our common feeling, than by asking you to unite in one loud and hearty acclamation of "God save the People's Queen" [loud and continued cheering].

A Royal salute was then fired, the band played the National Anthem, and the assembly cheered enthusiastically for the Queen and the Palace of the People.

The company then proceeded to a large and handsome tent, erected by Mr. Edgington, under which an excellent *déjeuner* was served by Mr. Heginbotham, of the British Hotel, Cockspur-street. Arrangements had been made for the reception of 500 guests, but the number present exceeded the expectation, and probably 600 were accommodated. Mr. Laing, who presided, proposed, amidst great cheering, the health of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The toast was drunk with all the honours, and with much applause. The next toast, which was also much cheered, was "The health of Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family, long may they live, and often may we see them within the walls of the Crystal Palace of the People." Mr. Laing then rose to propose the toast of the occasion, "Success to the People's Palace" [enthusiastic cheering]. He observed, that while they were determined not to ask any patronage until they were in a position to command it [cries of "hear, hear"], it was gratifying that the great and the good of the realm had not been backward with expressions of sympathy and demonstrations of regard. To take but two names, embracing the whole scale of the political gamut—the noble earl at the head of her Majesty's Administration, and the veteran reformer, Joseph Hume, who had done such service in Parliament in regard to throwing open to the people Hampton Court, and other palaces and parks [cheers]—had both written expressing regret at unavoidable absence. Letters had been received from many other distinguished personages, who had expressed their hearty sympathy with the objects of this undertaking. It would be remembered that the idea of the Exhibition building—that which became the world's wonder, and an attraction without parallel—originated in the accidental discovery of a water-lily of gigantic dimensions, and in Sir J. Paxton's being led to devise the means of affording household accommodation for it [hear, hear]. The objects kept in view were recreation, instruction, and commercial utility. They could not but feel that there was some ground for the reproach often cast upon Englishmen, that while they knew well how to work, they did not know how to amuse themselves ["hear, hear," and laughter]. Not that, according to the popular representation in French *vaudeville*, every one of us went about with a bull-dog at his heels, and took his wife to Smithfield with a halter round her neck [laughter]; but still it must be admitted that the popular idea was founded upon some remote verisimilitude [hear]. If for the mass of our population we could provide some more refined amusements than those of Greenwich or Windmill-hill, or, worse than all, the gin palace or the saloon, we should go a great way towards advancing the character of the English nation [hear]. Its character—the character, especially of the labouring population in regard to moral and intellectual attainments—had made a great advance within our recollection [hear, hear]; and the time had come when the gentlemen of England must look to themselves [hear, hear]; and, in truth, to keep their place, must advance [hear, hear]. Commercially, what a new development it would give to a matter, often, perhaps, not regarded as so important, as its influence and bearing upon our domestic relations entitled it to be—the subject of shopping [hear, hear, and a laugh]. Speaking in the presence of so many of the fair sex, he should be wanting in sincerity if he did not say that the practice of shopping, as conducted by ladies in the present day, was anything but an agreeable or elevating process to the lords of the creation [laughter]

and cheers]. If, by bringing together the choicest productions of art, the finest products of human industry, so that principles of taste might be formed, the products of one country and one manufacturer compared with those of another, we could instil into the female half of creation sound æsthetic principles in relation to dress and household furniture, we should be conferring a great benefit upon them and their husbands [laughter and cheers]. The women of England, as by instinct, fastened upon that which was correct in taste, and selected proper objects of admiration, and they only wanted opportunities of cultivation to carry them to quite as high a pitch of refinement as any ladies upon the face of the earth [cheers]. Mr. Laing concluded by expressing his confidence that the class of exhibitors by whose energies the Great Exhibition was supported would not be wanting now.—Mr. Scott Russell gave the health of "The Visitors"—and Mr. Peto, "The Chairman and Directors." The toast of "The Ladies" was then given; and, with this, it was intended to close the proceedings, but there were such loud shouts of "Sir Joseph Paxton," that the chairman, amid much cheering, called upon the company to take one glass more, and drink to the health of Sir J. Paxton. Sir Joseph, in returning thanks, said, he freely forgave Lord Campbell and all his other friends who thought Hyde Park was not a position for the Crystal Palace [laughter], and no doubt they would come to Sydenham, and smile and say, "This is a beautiful place; what a service we did you and the country!" [laughter.] But though he (Sir J. Paxton) was satisfied that this was a beautiful site [hear, hear], he should always regret that the palace was ever removed from Hyde Park [cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes"]. Sir G. Fox, who was also called for (with Mr. Henderson), said, that as he and his partner had not yet done the work committed to them, he would beg to refrain from saying anything about it at present, except that he had no doubt it would be satisfactorily executed. Here the proceedings closed, except that Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Wyatt were obliged to say a few words in acknowledgment of cheers given to them as the assembly was breaking up.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATIONS.

The friends of Temperance had a grand celebration last week. For four days there was a "Temperance Bazaar" at Surrey Gardens, when delegates from the provinces, as well as friends in London, were present in large numbers. Then there has been a Conference, which was held on Friday at Exeter Hall.

The proceedings occupied the greater portion of the day, and the meeting was exceedingly well attended. Mr. J. S. Buckingham, president, took the chair. Mr. Probble, honorary secretary, read the report, which stated that during the year the committee had issued 30,000 tracts and appeals. The report further stated, that the committee had in contemplation the erecting of a "Temperance Palace" in the Strand, which would cost about £150,000, and that, in their opinion, it would produce a good dividend. The financial position of the League showed that the receipts for the year ending August 3, had been £867 6s., which included a sum of £470 16s. 6d. in hand at the commencement of the year, and the expenditure amounted to £1,166 8s., leaving £299 3s. due to the treasurer, which sum, it is anticipated, will be defrayed by the profits of the two days' fete at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

The following are the resolutions passed at the Conference:—

That as it is proved from facts occurring every day, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is a powerful temptation to their use, and the direct cause of a large proportion of the poverty, crime, disease, moral and religious degradation, still prevalent in this country, and inasmuch as the experience of millions of the human family in all ranks of society has demonstrated the entire uselessness of those liquors as beverages, this Conference strongly recommends all true philanthropists, but especially members of Temperance societies, to petition the Legislature for such restrictions on the sale of such liquors as shall prepare the way for its total suppression by law.

That this Conference, having recognized the principle of suppressing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks by legislative enactments, recommends, in the present circumstances of society, as a preliminary step, that petitions be sent to Parliament praying for a Committee of Inquiry into the causes, extent, and consequences of intemperance, the nature and properties of intoxicating drinks, and the practicability and efficacy of entire abstinence from such drinks; and further recommends that the London Temperance League and the Temperance organizations generally, take immediate steps for the enlightenment of the community, by the holding of public meetings, the circulation of tracts and periodicals, and other suitable means tending to reveal the true character of the traffic.

That this conference recommends Temperance Societies, and all persons interested in the moral, social, and religious elevation of the people, to add in forwarding petitions to Parliament, praying that the sale of intoxicating drinks be totally prohibited on Sundays.

That this Conference observes with regret the testimonies in favour of the dietary use of bitter ale, pale ale, and kindred liquors, given by members of the medical profession, and largely advertised by parties interested in their manufacture and sale, and is of opinion that such testimonies reflect discredit on the signers of them, in so far as they give their countenance to one of the greatest delusions which afflict and curse humanity; it recommends also that the errors involved in these testimonies should on all suitable occasions be exposed.

That in view of the manifold evils which have resulted from the introduction of British drinking customs among the population of foreign countries, this Conference would earnestly impress upon all friends of missions and directors of home and foreign missionary societies the absolute necessity of appointing to this great work only those men who abstain from intoxicating drinks.

That this Conference, recognizing to its fullest extent the vast importance of the juvenile abstinence movement, resolves to prosecute it with greater diligence, and earnestly commends it to the immediate attention of every temperance committee, week-day and Sunday-school teachers, as eminently calculated to prevent the evils which adult societies too frequently fail to cure.

That this Conference tenders its best thanks to the Committee of the London Temperance League (and especially to the hon. secretaries) for the zeal and ability displayed by them, and to whose exertions is mainly to be attributed the revival of the temperance cause in the metropolis.

INTERNATIONAL ADDRESSES.

The following is the address referred to in Mr. Chasson's letter in our last number, as in course of signature, and to be taken to Paris by Mr. Elihu Burritt:—

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS.—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of London, desire to address to you, citizens of Paris, the salutation of friends and brethren. As the two great national capitals in which we respectively dwell, have been recently connected by fibres of iron, for the instantaneous transmission and exchange of intelligence, it is our earnest wish that they may henceforth, also, be united by a new and living bond of sympathy and mutual esteem, which shall draw them into more intimate fellowship, from year to year. We rejoice at everything that tends to promote and indicate that identity of sentiment and interest which shall make the intercourse of the two great central nations of Christendom a living illustration of the beauty and blessedness of peace and fraternal amity. Hence, the Great Exhibition of 1851 was to us a brilliant augury of this beneficent union, which we long to see cemented and perfected by every friendly disposition, and by every interest that can give it strength and durability.

NEIGHBOURS AND BRETHREN OF PARIS.—We ask you to accept the earnest and sincere assurance of our respect and good-will. We ask you to accept our best wishes for the prosperity of your beloved country; and to believe, that we regard that prosperity as identified with our own. May that Paternal Providence that causes the sun to rise upon your land and upon ours, and makes us equal subjects of its care and protection, bless abundantly all the interests of your great nation, and fill your borders with peace and plenty. May all your fields be fruitful. May neither war, pestilence, or famine visit with its desolations a single village or family in France. May no disasters, by fire or flood, come upon any of your populations; but may all your industries be crowned with the success which they deserve.

CITIZENS AND FRIENDS OF PARIS.—If, during the last few months, any sentiments have found an expression and echo in this country, which breathed a spirit of distrust or unfriendliness towards the French people, we, the undersigned, would most sincerely disclaim all participation in such ideas; and we deeply regret that they were ever entertained for a moment by any portion of our community. We are happy to see these unfortunate fancies passing away, and the minds which they temporarily affected, restored to their original confidence in the friendly dispositions and intentions of the French nation. We trust that these fugitive fancies have not made any serious impression upon the public mind in your country, nor diminished your confidence in the friendly disposition of the English people towards their French neighbours. We rejoice to believe that the day is fast approaching, when the estrangements and jealousies which once prevailed between the two nations shall be buried in everlasting oblivion, never to be reanimated in remembrance, to suggest ideas so incompatible with that mutual esteem and confidence which we ardently desire to see established between us. Such ideas we regard as the remote offspring of War, that embodiment and aggravation of human crimes, which, in addition to all the terrible actualities of the battle-field, has sown so many germs of jealousy and hostility between nations which God hath made of one blood, to dwell upon all the face of the earth in peace and friendship. And it is our earnest desire, that France and England may henceforth be united in one great and common effort to banish from the society of nations this cruel and barbarous system, condemned alike by Christianity, reason, justice, humanity, and common sense. Hoping that they may jointly achieve this great moral victory, and thus earn the everlasting gratitude of the human race.

We have the honour to remain,
Citizens and Neighbours of Paris.
YOUR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN OF LONDON.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, LATE M.P.—A meeting of Mr. Thompson's friends in the Tower Hamlets took place on Wednesday evening, at the British Institution, Cowper-street, for the purpose of considering on the presentation of a suitable testimonial to their late representative, in approval of his services in the cause of civil and religious freedom. It was unanimously resolved:—

That on a review of the services rendered by Mr. Thompson to the Tower Hamlets, at the general election of 1847, and subsequently in Parliament, as well as his uniform devotion throughout the whole of his public life to the cause of personal, political, and religious freedom, it is the opinion of this meeting that it is due to their late representative to mark their sense of his integrity as a public man, and their appreciation of his labours, by a testimonial, and to afford to the friends of Mr. Thompson, in the Tower Hamlets and elsewhere, an opportunity of uniting in the accomplishment of that object.

That the suggestion of Mr. C. B. Williams, that Mr. Thompson should be presented with a freehold house within the limits of the Tower Hamlets, would be a suitable and proper mode of expressing the high esteem and warm attachment entertained towards that gentleman by a large majority of the electors and non-electors of the borough, and other friends of human freedom; and this meeting pledges itself to use its utmost efforts to carry such suggestion into effect.

SERIOUS OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—An accident of a most serious nature occurred on Sunday morning between the Poole station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway and Ilkley. Two of the Railway Company's omnibuses, conveying between seventy and eighty passengers, were racing on the road, when one of the wheels of the first vehicle came off, and the coach behind, which was close up, galloped over the passengers of its broken-down competitor as they lay on the road. The poor passengers were most awfully cut up—some with broken legs, some with broken thighs and arms. The accident is imputed to gross carelessness and reckless driving.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

On Thursday there was another accident on the London and North-Western Railway, which resulted in the sacrifice of two lives. The half-past nine a.m. up express left Liverpool at its usual hour. At the Crewe Junction an additional engine was attached to assist the train up the Madeley Bank, a rather steep incline. As soon as the driver of the extra engine had detached himself he put on extra steam, and in a very few minutes shot some distance ahead of the train. As the latter approached the Whitmore station the driver and guards observed that a red flag—the signal of danger—was hoisted from the pilot engine, which still remained on the up-rails. The steam was instantly shut off, and the express was brought almost to a stand still. In the meantime the driver of the pilot engine dropped the red flag, and sounding the "all right" signal, ran on towards Stafford, still upon the up-line of rails. As soon as the pilot had obtained a start the driver of the express again laid on his steam, and proceeded at the usual speed. He had run only three miles beyond Whitmore, when, on coming round a sharp curve on the line about a mile north of Standon-bridge station, the pilot engine was observed in the act of crossing on to the down-line. When first seen the two engines were scarcely 200 yards apart, and as the pilot was partly on the up-rails (it is alleged to have been stationary at the time), the avoidance of a collision was of course quite impossible. The driver of the express sounded his whistle and shot off the steam, but before he could do more than this the poor fellow was a corpse. The collision turned the engine of the express train completely round, and both that and the pilot engine were almost totally destroyed. The guard's van following the engine was also turned completely round and thrown into a hedge, Parker, a very old servant of the company, escaping by a miracle with a few severe bruises. The stoker was dreadfully injured—his arm, leg, and thigh were broken, and his shoulder dislocated. Eight of the carriages in the train were thrown off the rails, and the passengers were many of them severely shaken and hurt. What became of the driver and stoker of the pilot engine is not accurately known; but neither of them were hurt. What they can have to say in explanation of their conduct remains to be seen. The 7.30 a.m. third-class train from Liverpool was passed by the express at the Madeley station, and as it follows very closely, fears were entertained of its running into the express after the accident occurred. Preston, the Manchester guard, who was in the break at the rear of the train, and who suffered only a severe shock from the collision, ran back some distance and stopped the progress of the train, which he took back to Whitmore, and brought from thence assistance in the shape of carriages and labourers. A telegraphic message was also sent from Whitmore to Stafford, requesting assistance from that station, which arrived within a very short period. An inquest was opened on Friday, and adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th inst.

The same day that the collision at Standon-bridge took place upon the London and North-Western line, another fatality, of a very shocking description, occurred at about eight or ten miles distance upon the North Staffordshire line, at Mow Crop, a point where the two lines run parallel. About twelve o'clock at noon, a train, which had stopped at the Mow Crop station, was getting into motion again, when a middle-aged woman, said to be the wife of a toll-bar keeper, discovered that she ought to have alighted there. She tried to unfasten the door to get out, but could not. Unfortunately, a gentleman from Blackburn, who was in the same carriage, did so for her, notwithstanding the gestures made by the guard to restrain him. This gentleman then proceeded to assist the woman down from the train whilst it was still in motion, and her dress catching the iron steps, she was dragged along, and got under the wheels of the carriages. The remainder of the train passed over the lower part of her body, cutting her in two in a frightful manner, and almost disembowelling the poor creature. The train was, of course, stopped as soon as possible, and the body of the unfortunate woman, who expired almost immediately, was removed. The gentleman was detained by the guard, and given into custody, until the coroner's inquest had been held upon the body.

An inquest has been held at Coventry on the body of Mr. Floyd, one of the sufferers by the accident at the Berkswell cutting, between Birmingham and Leamington, reported in the Post-script of our last number. The engine-driver of the up-train, after deposing to the facts related, expressed his belief that the ash-pan "must have come in contact with some hard substance, and thus become loosened"—that is to say, that it had struck upon something on the line. Two other witnesses certified to having examined the engine in pursuance of their respective duties, before it started, and to having found it "all right." If, therefore, the engine was sound and strong when it left the station, and came to pieces on the journey, it followed as a necessary consequence that "something must have struck it, somehow or somewhere." This explanation was tendered by the company's engine-driver, seconded by the company's locomotive foreman, and formally announced as "our impression" by the company's solicitor, addressing the Court for the company itself. At this point, the coroner "was apparently about to close the inquiry," when a gentleman named Whitten, representing the friends of the deceased, ventured, with the evident concurrence of some of the jury, to offer a

remonstrance. It was extremely logical, he said, after assuming that the engine was sound, to argue that violence must needs have occasioned the fracture, and the conclusion was highly agreeable to the officers of the company. But in the way of the assumption there was this most material fact—that an obstacle on the line coming in contact with the engine at full speed and with sufficient violence to break off the ash-pan must needs have communicated a perceptible shock to the machine, whereas the driver had acknowledged that no such shock had been felt. The jury were evidently by no means satisfied with the harmonious chorus of the company's servants, and at length it was suggested that some qualified and independent person should examine the fractured machinery and give evidence before the Court. The duty was undertaken accordingly by Mr. Joseph Mosedale, who promptly testified to the decayed condition of the whole work. "The thing," said Mr. Mosedale, after examining the engine, "altogether is in a bad state, the iron-work belonging to the pan was decayed, and I should say that the ash-pan had fallen off from the decayed parts of the iron." The coroner appeared but indifferently well pleased at the turn thus taken, and summarily remarked that "there was a lie somewhere." The inquest was resumed on Monday, when Mr. Mosedale, the engineer, gave evidence that the ash-pan, which had caused the accident, was in a state of decay. A good deal of evidence was gone into; Mr. Thomas Fairburn, engineer, differing from Mr. Mosedale's opinion. He thought there was nothing to bear out the supposition of decay, but that a violent collision between the front of the ash-pan and some obstruction on the roadway at the time of the accident can alone have produced the utter destruction of the fastenings which have been described, and the melancholy event. The jury, however, showed their concurrence in Mr. Mosedale's views by bringing in the following verdict:—

We, the jury, are of opinion that the immediate cause of the accident was from the defective state of the straps of the ash-box, thereby causing the death of William Floyd; and the jury cannot separate without expressing their decided opinion that the inspection of those constructed engines should be made more minutely and more frequently, so as to ensure the safety of the public.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

M. Bonaparte's progress towards imperial power is decided, marked, and unchecked. The new Councils-General have been elected under the most systematic and avowed pressure from the agents of the Government. So deeply has this been felt to be the case, that not only have the numbers voting been everywhere insignificant as compared to the number registered, but in some places sufficient numbers have not voted to legalize the election. Nor are traces of the Usurper less visible in other quarters. By his orders the bas-reliefs on the tomb of Napoleon in the Invalides, representing the Prince de Joinville and Louis Philippe, have been removed. The same fate has befallen the monument erected to the memory of the Duc d'Anguine in the chapel at Vincennes. Secretly, in the night, according to a "trustworthy" correspondent of the *Times*, a body of soldiers removed the marbles, broke the epitaph, and left the coffin without an inscription. Not the least indication of the family game now played by M. Bonaparte is the increase of Corsicans in posts of honour and profit.

It has now been positively asserted in the *Monitor* that the review and distribution of the eagles to the National Guard will take place on the 16th.

Three Members of the Council of State have "resigned"—in other words, have been dismissed, because they opposed the Government on the Orleans confiscation question. Their names are Maillard, Cornudet, and Reverchon. Their successors are notable men—M. de Cormenin, who under the name of "Timon" was a scourge to the Orleans dynasty; and M. Persil, formerly an Orleans Minister. The other changes are unimportant—except that M. Giraud, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, has succeeded the late M. Eugène Burnouf as Inspector of Superior Instruction.

A decree in the *Monitor* authorizes the return to France of MM. Creton, Duvergier de Hauranne, Chambolle, Thiers, De Remusat, Jules de Lasteyrie, and General Laidet; and the interdiction to reside in France is removed in favour of MM. Michel Renaud, Signard, Joly, Theodore Bac, Belin, Beane, and Milotte.

The *Constitutionnel* contradicts the report published by some London papers with respect to a commercial treaty between England and France, and the reduction of the duties on coal and iron entering into France.

The reports from Florence, last week, of the fall of the Baldasseroni Ministry, turn out to be incorrect; and instead of leading a new Ministry, M. Bocella is driven from his post. Sir Henry Bulwer, it is whispered, has sustained Baldasseroni, and given the finishing stroke to Bocella. Buonaroti, of the family of Michel Angelo, succeeds Bocella in the office of Public Instruction. He is said to be sufficiently favourable to re-actionary views; but the saving virtue reported of him is, that he advocates the independence of the State from the Church. Bocella goes on a mission to Naples. The Grand Duke issued a decree on the 26th, appointing a "Council to the Sovereign," to be composed of a President, eight councillors in ordinary, and an unlimited number in extraordinary service, with two secretaries. The President will have 9,000 lire (£326) per annum, the ordinary councillors, 7,000 lire (£233). This will be a purely deliberative

body, with the functions of a mere committee appointed to discuss and report. Ministers cannot be members of it, or "assist," unless specially authorized.

Piedmont is decidedly going backwards. Four new instances of severity towards the press have occurred. M. Ivan Golovine, editor of the *Journal of Turin*, has been ordered out of Piedmont, because he published an article against Austria, written by the Marquis d'Assolito in 1848, without the name of the author; the editor of the *Gazette of the People* is fined £20, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, for an article in favour of mixed marriages, in which he said difference of religion ought not to form an impediment to marriage when the conduct of the parties was irreproachable; the editor and the director of the *Opinions* have been fined and imprisoned for publishing an article against the Catholic religion; and M. Viard, a refugee and director of the *Patrie Svecoise*, has been ordered to quit the country.

Portuguese politics, generally so unintelligible and dull, are relieved and set off at present by the dissolution of the Cortes. The Chamber of Deputies, on the 23rd of July, rejected a species of act of indemnity, prepared by the Saldanha Ministry for the acts of the Dictatorship, to which they have had recourse.

The *Basle Gazette* announces that the petition of the populace of Friburg against the Government imposed on them was rejected by the Federal Assembly, on the 5th inst., by a majority of 79 to 18 voters.

According to all information received from the Rhenish provinces, the clerical party manifest a degree of activity hitherto unknown. Cloister after cloister is established, and furnished with inhabitants of divers monastic orders. It is asserted that, in the single town of Aix-la-Chapelle, nearly a dozen nunneries have already been sanctified, and that young women of the most respectable and wealthy families are daily added to the list of votaries. Everything is done by the clergy to promote this vocation, especially among such families as possess property.

The most interesting feature of intelligence from America we have given at some length in a separate article. The Democrats had a grand demonstration on the 26th, on which day the delegates from New York and its vicinity proceeded in fifteen steamboats to Newbury, some sixty miles up the North River, for the purpose of attending the great ratification meeting. According to the *Herald*, some thousands of people were left behind owing to the incapacity of the steamers to carry any more passengers. The meeting at Newbury was very unanimous, and the nomination of Pierce and King was ratified with enthusiasm. One of the most remarkable features of the meeting was the declaration of Mr. John van Buren that there was no longer any Free-soil party among the democracy of the State of New York, for, all the objects of the party having been accomplished, there was now no longer any necessity for its existence.

The case of Thomas Kaine, the Irish criminal, came before the court on the 26th, but was again adjourned to the 28th, on the application of the prisoner's counsel. After the adjournment of the case a very turbulent scene occurred outside the court. As each person came out he was assailed with groans or cheers, according to his participation in the matter. Mr. Edwards, counsel for the British Government, was groaned at, hooted, and assailed with various expressions, such as "Ah! you can't hang him." "Look at the British hangman." The counsel for the prisoner then addressed the mob, and endeavoured to calm the excitement, but without success. On the prisoner being brought out of court a serious riot ensued, in which police and populace received severe injuries.

By the "Propontes," we have intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to July 2. On the 12th of June five waggons, in charge of Captain Windie and 35 sappers and miners, proceeding from Graham's Town to head quarters, were captured by Kafirs and rebel Hottentots. Nine sappers and two drivers were killed and seven wounded. The *South African Advertiser* says, "Disorder and danger, as well as actual war, have become general for 50 miles or more on both sides of a border line, some 150 miles in length." Major Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, died on the 9th of June from fever.

ALFRED COMTE D'ORSAY died at Paris on Tuesday; "and perhaps," as the *Morning Chronicle* says, "no man of ruined fortunes and blighted hopes ever left so large a number of admiring and attached friends to mourn his loss." Count d'Orsay was born in 1798. His father, General Comte d'Orsay, was a soldier of the Empire. The young Count inherited little but his father's gallant spirit, his handsome person, and his name. Like his father, he entered the army; and it was while his regiment was quartered at Valence, in 1823, that he first saw the Countess of Blessington, with whom his life was ever after destined to be bound up. His regiment was ordered into active service in the French expedition into Spain in 1823; but he threw up his commission and left his family, to travel about with the Countess. In 1823, he was introduced to Lord Byron, at Genoa; and a journal which the Count had written of his experience of English society in 1819 and 1820 was much admired by the misanthropic poet. Count d'Orsay married Lady Harriet, the stepdaughter of Lady Blessington, when she

was only sixteen. This was an unhappy marriage. Looking upon its result, separation, in the tenderest light, the *Morning Chronicle* exclaims:—

It is impossible to imagine a more truly feminine, gentle, and winning creature, or one better qualified to appreciate her husband. She *did* appreciate him, and the misfortune was that he never appreciated her; indeed, he never lived enough with her to know the value of what he was throwing away. Her fortune was very large, and the greater part of it was left at his disposal. It is supposed that he received—or that his creditors or assignees received—in one shape or another, more than £100,000 from her Irish estates. This is the part of his story which we should be glad to gloss over; but it is too notorious to be ignored in any biographical notice making the smallest pretension to authenticity.

This is mild censure of the man who could take the money and desert the heiress. But let it pass. Count d'Orsay was opposed to the *coup d'état* of December 2nd; which he thought was effected "en pure perte." M. Bonaparte was never grateful to his old host of Gore House; and this is attributed to the habit of giving advice which distinguished Count d'Orsay.

Various newspapers, from the *Patrie* to the *Prussian Gazette*, deny the existence of the new famous convention, printed by the *Morning Chronicle* last week. It is important to notice, however, that it is the specific text as published whose existence is denied. It has been remarked that the treaty of Unkar Skelesal was in like manner declared non-existent; nevertheless, it turned up in due time.

Most disastrous accounts are received of the prospects of Madeira. It seems not improbable that the celebrated wine of Madeira will be a matter of history. A blight of some sort has entirely destroyed the vintage for this year, and seems likely to destroy the vines themselves. It appears in the shape of a thick white powder, which entirely covers the clusters of grapes. The inhabitants have memorialized the Portuguese Government to be permitted to cultivate tobacco.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Letters from Posen state that 1,800 have died of cholera out of a population of 12,000. The fire which raged on the 18th of July burned down about eighty houses.

The draining of the great Haarlem Lake rapidly approaches completion. Of the entire depth of 13 feet, 9 feet 5 inches have been successfully drained since 1848; leaving 3 feet 7 inches to be pumped out, which it is expected will be completed by the end of this year.

The Prefect of the Doubs has followed the example of the Prefect of the Pas de Calais, and decided that any retail sellers of wine or spirits giving liquor to persons already affected by what they had taken shall be held responsible for the acts of such persons.

The Pacha of Tripoli, under the pressure of a threatened bombardment, has surrendered his French prisoners.

A telegraphic despatch from the Hague, dated the 4th instant, announces that the States-General have rejected the treaty with France.

An English traveller, who attempted lately to pass into Lombardy, was stopped on the frontier; and, although his passport "was perfectly regular," he was forbidden to cross the magic boundary, unless he would surrender some works which he had in his carpet-bag. The noxious volumes were Murray's "Handbook for North Germany," an Italian Vocabulary, Keller's "Map of Switzerland," the "House with Seven Gables," and a volume of the English translation of "Plato." The traveller would not give the books up, and he was obliged to return on his way.

Toronto was to be made the grand rallying point for Canada and the United States in the celebration of the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies on the 2nd of August.

It is stated, in a letter from Athens, that a Græco-French Company has made propositions for establishing a railway from Athens to the Piræus. This will be the first railway in Greece.

Lord Westmoreland is entrusted with a mission of reconciliation to the Italian potentates.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Some anxiety is felt respecting the overland mail, now some days overdue.

CHICORY AND COFFEE.—A Treasury order has just been issued, prohibiting the vending of chicory under the name of coffee, but leaving every dealer at liberty to dispose of each article under its proper name.

A REPRIEVE.—The exertions which have been made since the condemnation of the unhappy woman, Mary Robins, sentenced to death at the last assizes at Worcester, for the murder of her child, by throwing it into a coal pit, have been successful, and an order has been received by Mr. Stubbs, the governor of the county gaol, from the Home Secretary, Mr. Walpole, for the commutation of the sentence to transportation for life, so that the city of Worcester will be spared the repulsive spectacle of the public execution of a woman. The grounds of the commutation are that the convict was of feeble mind.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT occurred on Friday, at Llanyattoch, Monmouthshire, by which several lives were sacrificed. The side of one of the limestone quarries gave way, about 60,000 tons were detached, and two men, if not more, buried beneath the fallen mass. Some days will elapse before they can be reached.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO CROP.—Although accounts continue to pour in from different parts of the country, there is no material change to report in the tenor of the intelligence, which is of the ordinary conflicting nature. From the west, however, where the peasantry are least prepared to encounter the terrors of another season of scarcity, the advices, happily, show signs of amendment. The *Galway Packet* states that while the disease has made great ravages in some parts of that county, in others its traces are barely visible, and adds that upon the whole the evil is not so extensive as was supposed at the outset. Even in places where last week the loudest complaints were heard, farmers begin to say that an improvement has exhibited itself, and that the root is not at all affected.

THE "EXODUS" FROM THE WEST has already recommenced in right earnest. The *Bellinasloe Star* says:—"Within the past fortnight the number of emigrants from this province has been more than doubled, and we have been assured that very many who had heretofore no thought of quitting the country, are at present 'setting their houses in order'—in other words, packing up their traps, preparatory to taking their departure for America." From the south, too, the emigration tide pours outward with unabated force, and a Waterford paper calculates that, from present appearances, the numbers leaving that and other ports will be quintupled in a few months hence.

EXECUTIONS.—A. Brophy, condemned at the late assizes for participation in the Ballymack murder, was hanged in front of the county gaol, Kilkenny, pursuant to his sentence, on Wednesday. To the last he denied any participation in the crime. About 3,000 persons were present.—On Saturday last the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect, at Armagh gaol, on Francis Berry, convicted at last assizes for being accessory in an attempt to murder Mr. Meredith Chambre, of Hawthorn-hill, in that county.

THE "INDEPENDENCE" OF THE IRISH VOTER.—Between the priest and the landlord the Irish electors have a nice time of it. A curious correspondence has just passed between the Rev. Michael Coghlan—"the bottle-holder" of the Liberal candidates during the late contest for Westmeath—and a neighbouring proprietor, named Smythe. The former tells Mr. Smythe he has just heard it is in contemplation among the owners of land to exterminate the Roman Catholic tenants because they would not consent to surrender their faith. "Verily, you Protestants," he writes, "have a strange way of showing yourselves followers of a meek and merciful Redeemer, or of satisfying any discerning mind that malice, and not love, is your characteristic." Roman Catholics, however, will rather part with their lives than their faith. Mr. W. B. Smythe replies by denying the premises of Mr. Coghlan, who, when last seen by his correspondent, was at the head of a bludgeon-armed mob, endeavouring to terrify all opponents. With regard to the contemplated extermination of the Roman Catholic tenantry, the landlord remarks—"If you ever received the information alleged, you know in your heart you do not believe it. You have gratuitously and arrogantly taken upon yourself the office of upbraiding me with a manifestation of the most unchristian feeling, with the subtle intention of henceforward ascribing every proceeding I may have to direct against a defaulting tenant to the spirit of religious persecution." In conclusion, Mr. Smythe proclaims that for every outrage committed against a Protestant or a Leverage-voter, he will exclude one Roman Catholic tenant from his estate!

THE SIX-MILE BRIDGE CONFLICT.—The inquest in reference to this case is now proceeding, but no very remarkable evidence has yet been given. A large body of troops, horse and foot, occupy the village.

TENANT-LEAGUE "CONFERENCE."—A solemn conference of the Tenant League is announced to come off in Dublin on the 8th of September next, upon which occasion the several "stars" who have gained seats in Parliament on the strength of their promised advocacy of the tenant cause, will make their first appearance on the platform of the Music Hall. Mr. Crawford himself will be present.

DR. CULLEN'S SUCCESSOR.—The election of a successor to Dr. Cullen, as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, took place on Wednesday. The result was:—The Rev. Dr. Dixon (Dignissimus), 21 votes; the Very Rev. Dr. Kieran (Dignior), 19 ditto; the Right Rev. Dr. McNally (Dignus), 7 ditto.

CONFLAGRATION AT TOTTENHAM.—On Sunday morning an extensive fire broke out in the immense range of premises known as the Tottenham Mills, situate on an island surrounded by the river Lea. The premises consumed may be thus enumerated:—The oil-mills and stores of oil, seeds, &c., totally destroyed; the flour-mill burnt down, and its contents all but consumed; the counting-houses and offices gutted; some of the private dwellings destroyed; the old malt-house burnt out. The stabling, engine-house, and some outbuildings, were fortunately saved. Mr. Bell was partially insured in the Norwich Union, Imperial, and Scottish Union Fire-offices. The buildings destroyed belonged to the New River Company, and it is unknown whether they are insured or not. The origin of the misfortune is enveloped in obscurity. About fifty families will be thrown out of employment by this melancholy disaster.

THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

MEN WITHOUT A BUSINESS HAVE NO BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA.—The editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Mr. John Fairfax, who is now upon a visit to this country, has delivered a lecture on the Australian gold fields, to a numerous audience, at Leamington. The following passage cannot be too widely read:—"In England there is a large class of young men, who are well educated, but are not brought up to any business pursuits. Many of this class make their way to the colonies. They bring letters of introduction to respectable and wealthy people—often to the Governor—and imagine their fortunes are made. Poor fellows! Any well-instructed colonist can see, with half-an-eye, that they are unfit for hard work, and therefore necessarily unfit for the colony. Often, persons such as these are returned home to their parents, like unsaleable bales of merchandise; and too frequently, alas! they remain to disgrace their name, to ruin their character, and to debauch their lives. 'England is a nation of shopkeepers,' said Napoleon. Be it so, rather than it should be composed of men unfit and disqualified to obey the mandate, 'that man should eat his bread by the sweat of his brow.' 'Ships, colonies, commerce,' is our motto; but that motto is a foul blot upon our young empire, unless it be sanctioned and upheld by enterprise, earnestness, and unconquerable zeal. The above remarks respecting educated young men without trade or profession do not apply in all cases. Ardour, intelligence, and industry, will do anything for a man who is left to his own resources; and I have known cases where such persons have overcome almost insurmountable difficulties. There is another and a large class—dividing itself into sempstresses and general female servants—to whom I would briefly say,—In Australia you are wanted; and if you land virtuous and respectable, you may soon settle down the wives of honest and intelligent men."

CHEAP POSTAGE FOR EMIGRANTS.—The *Times* inserts a very intelligent letter from Mr. Elihu Burritt on the subject of cheap "ocean postage." Many circumstances have combined, since Mr. Burritt commenced his practical and benevolent agitation, to give the subject additional importance. The gold discoveries have added immensely to epistolary correspondence. It appears that the 200,000 residents of California and Oregon, during the year ending June 30, 1851, actually produced half as much foreign correspondence as the whole population of the United States, numbering more than 20,000,000; and yet the number of persons now residing in the United States, who were born in the United Kingdom, or in other European countries, cannot fall short of 3,000,000, or more than ten times the population of California. Now all the influences which have operated upon the inhabitants of California in producing such an immense correspondence will operate to a similar result upon the gold-seekers in Australia. And this fact has an important bearing upon the proposition of establishing an ocean penny postage between Great Britain and that distant portion of the empire which is now attracting such a large population from the mother country. It will doubtless number, ere long, as many gold-hunters as California, in addition to the vast number of persons who emigrated thither to cultivate the land, and to settle down in the ordinary occupations of industry, before the discovery of gold. Soon emigration will set in towards that region, like a gulf stream, not only from the United Kingdom, but from other countries of Europe. Mr. Burritt contends that a reduction of the ocean transit charge between the home country and Australia to 1d. would, in the course of three years, realize and average as much revenue annually as the present high rates:—

If the department would be satisfied with an annual amount for the next four years, equal to that which it has received during the past year for the conveyance of its mails between the two countries, then it can be pretty clearly demonstrated that an ocean penny postage in this direction will pay. Under the present system, the whole charge on a letter from any town in Great Britain to any town of Australia, is 1s. Under the system proposed, the charge would be 3d.; or 1d. for the British inland service; and 1d. for the colonial inland service; consequently, this reduced rate must bring into the British mail-bags four times the number of letters now conveyed in them, in order to produce the present amount of revenue. To what sources are we to look for this increase? Well, then, in the first place, can any one reasonably doubt that the present number of persons in the two countries who correspond with each other would write twice under an ocean penny postage where they write once under the existing charge? If this moderate estimate be admitted, then this source of increase alone would double the number of letters now conveyed between the two countries during the first year of the new system. Then consider the impetuous rush of gold-seekers to Australia, at the rate of twenty shipsful a month. These are mostly men, active and energetic, leaving homes, families, and friends behind them. In all probability, in the course of four or five years they will number as great a population as that of California. These will be all new correspondents, and there is no reason why they should not write as many letters per head annually as the gold-diggers on the Pacific shore, especially if the whole postage on one to any town in Great Britain were only 3d. And can any one deem it a high estimate to assume that the emigrants to Australia, from the present time to the end of the next three years, would write twice as many letters under the reduced rate as are now conveyed between the two countries? These are not the only sources of increase which an ocean penny postage would open up. How many thousands of letters it would bring into the British mail bags which are now conveyed clandestinely in the pockets of emigrants, officers, crews, and passengers of the numerous ships that ply between the two portions of the empire?

How many communications, written on the thinnest paper, and transmitted in one envelope to save postage, would go as separate letters, each paying 3d., if the proposed reduction were adopted? There is no necessity for dwelling upon the commercial advantages and social and family happiness which would accrue from the establishment of an ocean penny postage. These must be self-evident to all who enjoy the unparalleled postal facilities of this country. But whoever admits the moderation and justice of the sources of increase which have been presented, must feel satisfied that an ocean penny postage would pay in this direction.

It is said that of 1,500 weavers at present unemployed in Paisley, 1,200 are desirous of emigrating—representing at least 6,000 individuals. Arrangements have been made to give free passages to 200 adults. The weavers in other parts of the country are also in distressed circumstances, and many of them are making application to be taken to Australia.

From thirty to forty-nine first-class ships, varying from 500 to 2,000 tons, are entered to sail during the present month, either from London, Plymouth, or Liverpool, for Port Phillip, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide, and Sydney, New South Wales. A considerable number of clerks who had excellent situations in the Bank of England, South Sea-house, East India-house, the Post Office, Customs and Excise, banking-houses, merchants' counting-houses, solicitors' offices, &c., have resigned, and are "off to the diggings."

THE GOLD COLONIES.

The "Stebonneath," from Port Phillip, has arrived, with accounts to the 22nd of April, and 60,000 ounces of gold. The produce of the mines was steadily increasing, and, at the latest date, amounted to about £100,000 a week. The revenue of Victoria had increased by £35,592; a sum nearly equal to the whole of the revenue of the corresponding quarter last year. Much of this arose from the duties on spirits, tobacco, and foreign goods. In the territorial revenue, likewise, there was an extraordinary augmentation; for the corresponding quarter of 1851 in was only £9,138; now it was £156,827. The chief items of increase were the land-sales, which amounted to £95,248; the gold-licenses, which produced £48,597; and the gold-escort, which produced £4,489.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Adelaide, March 9th, 1852:—

I suppose you, as well as many thousands, are struck with astonishment respecting our gold fields. All you hear is quite correct. Gold is in great abundance at Port Phillip. As to this place, for a time, at least, it is ruined. We shall all have to leave, and go the "gold diggings"—no alternative is left us. Our colony is deserted—all business is stopped—and many hundreds ruined. We are just now packing-up, expecting to leave next week for Melbourne, where we shall endeavour to trace the leadings of Providence. He has hitherto been our guide and our support; and in our future pilgrimage we are content to leave all to him. My brother ———, whom you will recollect was doing well as a merchant in Hobart Town, left that place about two years since for California, where he had a first-rate business; but all his prospects were at once defeated by a fire—so common, unfortunately, in that settlement—which destroyed all his effects, leaving him utterly destitute. A few months afterwards he was seized with cholera, and, in a few hours, was a corpse. Thus, his property first, and then himself, was removed—and his family have to begin and make their way again in the world.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—Letters have arrived announcing the melancholy loss of an emigrant ship, the "Trusty," of Scarborough, having on board nearly 200 emigrants, off the shores of Cape Gaspe, while on a passage to Quebec. The vessel, which was commanded by Mr. Foster, sighted the land near the Cape on the 22nd of July, when her course was shaped to the northward. On the following morning a dense fog came on, preventing the crew observing any distance beyond a cable's length or so of the vessel; and, although orders were given to keep the ship well off the land, she eventually struck on a reef of rocks within a short distance of the Cape, where she speedily filled and settled down. Against the command of the master, one of the boats was lowered and cut away from the vessel. It contained in all, it is supposed, about seventy persons. An attempt was made to gain the shore, but, so great was the surf, that the boat was capsized by it before it had reached many yards from the wreck, and the whole of the helpless creatures perished. The emigrants have since been forwarded to Quebec.

CHINESE TALENT.—Wong Fun, a native of Hong-Kong, and in appearance a veritable Chinaman, has just gained the first prize in the junior division of Professor Balfour's class of Botany at Edinburgh.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

A FATHER STABBED BY HIS SON.—On Sunday evening week, during the time of Divine service, George Marsh, a lad about 13 or 14 years of age, son of Henry Marsh, of Buckingham, shoemaker, after having some angry words with his father, relative to buying him a blouse-jacket, and which the father not just agreeing to do, the lad (who had a claspknife in his hand), immediately inflicted a wound by stabbing him in the fleshy part of his thigh. A medical gentleman was called out of the church, and dressed the wound, and we have since heard that it is not of a dangerous nature.—*Bucks Herald.*

MR. DISRAELI has secluded himself from public gaze ever since the nomination for Bucks, and is understood to be busy concocting his first original budget.—*Daily News.*

COLUMN OF STATISTICS.

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.—The Post-office return for the year 1851, published a few days ago, furnishes, like its predecessors, matter worthy of careful consideration. The number of letters was 360½ millions; being nearly five times as many as the Post-office carried prior to the institution of penny postage, excluding from this computation the franks, which, while they existed, were in the proportion of about 1 to 12 of the chargeable letters. The increase in the year 1851 was 13½ millions; and, adding from the results of the first three months of the current year, which are also given in the present return, the prosperity of the Post-office will not only be maintained, but steadily augmented; though Mr. Disraeli very reasonably made an estimated allowance for a deficit on 1852 as compared with 1851, in consideration of the correspondence to be ascribed to the Great Exhibition. It would be difficult, we think, to find any hypothesis to account for the rapid and steady progress of postal communication which should discard either of two important data—augmented prosperity, and improved education, both widely diffused throughout the empire. Penny postage has now been twelve years in operation, and the habits of the people have long ago accommodated themselves to the new order of things. The increase of the latter years must therefore be attributed to other causes than the gradual relaxation of the disposition to economy in postage, so closely impressed on the mind by the former exorbitant rates. The inferences which we have drawn from the increase of letters will be supported by the return contained in the same paper of the progress of the money-order system. In 1840, the commission on money-orders was reduced from 6d. to 3d. for the transmission of any sum not exceeding £2, and from 1s. 6d. to 6d. for sums between £2 and £5. The number of orders for the year before that in which the reduction in price took place was under 200,000. In 1851 it was more than 4½ millions. The money transmitted by virtue of these orders had risen from £311,000 to £3,376,000; and it is worthy of remark, that the rise has been so steady that each year has shown an advance over its predecessor in the amount of money thus transmitted; the fluctuations of commerce not having been sufficient to disturb even for a single year this onward movement.—*Spectator*.

THE TWELFTH REPORT OF THE COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, that for 1851, has just been issued. In the twenty years ending 1851, no fewer than 2,640,848 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom: more than one-half of this emigration occurred in the last five years. In 1851, there was the largest number in any one year—335,966: this exceeds the largest estimate of the annual increase of population in these isles. But the great majority of those who emigrate are Irish; it is estimated that in ten years 1,289,138 Irish people have sought new homes across the ocean. The Commissioners prognosticate that this stream of emigration of the young and vigorous, leaving behind the old, the feeble, and the destitute, must end in the desertion of Ireland by its Celtic population. The money sent home from North America during the four years, from 1846 to 1851, or contributed as prepaid passage-money, amounted to no less a sum than £2,947,000. The amount so paid in 1848 was £460,000; in 1849 it was £540,000; in 1850, 957,000; in 1851, £990,000. The amount expended out of the public funds for the conveyance of emigrants was, up to the end of 1851, about £800,000; of which about £4,600 was derived from Parliamentary votes for sending out free emigrants to those colonies which have received convicts, and £102,000 obtained from the emigrants themselves. The remaining sum of about £853,000 was furnished from the land-revenues of New South Wales and South Australia, or the general revenue of the Cape of Good Hope. Judging from the numbers that have emigrated during the first four months of the present year, the total for 1852 promises to be far higher than in 1851—perhaps even 600,000.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—It is shown by a Parliamentary return that twenty-three vessels were employed on the coast of Africa in the suppression of the slave-trade, three of which had been ordered home.

DRUNKENNESS.—The greatest number taken into custody by the metropolitan police force in the last 21 years was in 1832, when the number was 32,636, of whom 28,304 were men, and 12,332 women. The number convicted was 3,605. The rest were dismissed by superintendents, or discharged by magistrates.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—Of 47,509,392 railway passengers in the half-year ended the 31st of December last, 5,474,086½ were of the first-class, 16,710,716 of the second-class, 9,386,397½ of the third-class, and 16,921,212½ by the Parliamentary class. There were 16,979½ holders of periodical tickets. The "half-passenger" means a child.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—From a recent Parliamentary paper we learn that, in 1848, Parliament voted £1,100,000 for the extraordinary expenses of the Kaffir war. On the 29th of June last, the Treasury directed the sum of £21,291 15s. 1d., being the balance remaining unappropriated of the sum of £1,100,000, to be transferred from the Commissariat Chest account to the Exchequer account at the Bank of England.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The statistics of the newspaper press in America form an interesting feature in the returns of the late United States census. From these it appears that the total number of newspapers and periodicals in the United

States in June, 1851, amounted to 2,800:—thus divided—

	No.	Circulation.	No. of copies Printed Annually.
Daily	350	750,000	235,000,000
Tri-weekly	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weekly	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weekly	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000
Semi-monthly	50	800,000	7,300,000
Monthly	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterly	25	29,000	80,000
	2,800	5,006,000	422,600,000

—424 papers are issued in the New England States, 876 in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern States, and 784 in the Western States. The average circulation of papers in the United States is 1,785. There is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitants in the United States and territories.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 11.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French *Moniteur* announces that Magne is appointed Minister of the Interior *ad interim* during Persigny's absence. The President is at Salogno. The preparations for the *Fête* of the 15th are actively progressing in Paris. The spiral has nearly wound its whole length round the column of the Place Vendôme, from the base to the summit, and the skeleton fabric which is to figure forth the great St. Bernard already rises over the Pont de la Concorde. The pedestal, with eagles and statues, and its bas-relief, already covers the *rond-point* midway from the Champs Elysées to the triumphal arch. The character of these ornaments, even in their present incomplete form, is eminently Imperial. The tradesmen of the Presidential household are not backward in imparting the same tone to the decorations they affix over their doors and shop windows. One hundred and fifty seamen have come up from Cherbourg to take part in the nautical part of the *Fête*. At Toulon there is to be a grand military dramatic spectacle.

The Belgian Ministry will retain office, with the single exception of M. Frere Orban, who quits the Finance Department.

The *Moniteur* of France announces that the commercial relations between Belgium and France are placed under the *régime* of the common law, the treaty of 1845 not having been prolonged or renewed.

A letter from Mildenberg states, that on the 5th inst. the wife of Don Miguel gave birth at that place to a princess.

The *Bilanio* of Milan, of the 29th ult., states that upwards of thirty young men were imprisoned there in the course of the preceding week for immoral conduct and blasphemy!!

General Filangieri, the Governor of Sicily, being opposed by the Neapolitan Ministry, resigned his post, but has returned on his own conditions.

Gold is said to have been discovered at Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, and the whole town and county "are in one blaze of excitement. The people are all satisfied that the country abounds in gold, and great preparations are making for the diggings."

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BELGIUM.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, family, and court, went on board the "Victoria and Albert" on Monday evening, the royal squadron being assembled off Osborne. Her Majesty dined and slept on board the yacht in order to be in readiness for an early start in the morning. In consequence of the delay in her Majesty's departure, arising from the continued prevalence of rough weather, the programme of the excursion had to be considerably modified, the trip to the Channel Islands, in the first place, being dispensed with. At seven o'clock yesterday the squadron got under weigh, proceeding towards the Downs with a fresh westerly breeze, and were soon out of sight. It appeared off Dover about half-past four in the afternoon. The "Vivid" led the way, followed by the "Victoria and Albert" and the "Fairy." The "Black Eagle" and the remainder of the squadron were far astern. The royal yachts went into the Downs. It is said they would pass the night there, and sail tomorrow morning for Antwerp. It is expected that the Queen will return to Osborne on Saturday.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

We have elsewhere given a brief summary of the latest news from the Cape, and this morning's papers publish further details. Disorder and danger exist all along the border, and it is feared that the enemy is establishing himself in the mountains and forests near Uitenhage and Fort Elizabeth. General Cathcart has commuted the sentence of death on Cornet Andries Botha, the rebel Hottentot, into transportation for life with hard labour. Head quarters continue at Fort Beaufort. The *Daily News* comments upon the news in a very desponding tone.

All is terror and insecurity, both on the Kaffir and the English side of the frontier. One day a British expedition sets fire to half-a-dozen native villages, shoots a few score of natives, drives off some hundreds of cattle. Next day, bands of Kaffir warriors burn down as many English and Dutch farm-steadings, kill a few of their inmates, and carry off whatever they can lay hold of. Detachments of British soldiers penetrate now into one

Kaffir fastness, and again into another. Bands of Kaffir warriors take up positions within short distances of Uitenhage and Graaff Rynnet, among the ravines and woods, and lie in wait for travellers. Each side inflicts grave losses and sufferings on the other, but neither can so weaken and subdue its antagonist as to afford the slightest ground for expectation that these reciprocal robberies and murders can at any period, however remote, be brought to a close. Indeed, the prospect of peace appears more remote now than it did at any former period. Governor Cathcart breathes gibbet in every proclamation, and makes no distinction of age or sex; and this indiscriminating recklessness has skillfully been turned to account by Uithalder, the Hottentot leader. It is clear that we have not now more savages to deal with. It is admitted now that the Hottentot insurrection has been occasioned by fears, entertained among that portion of the Cape population, that compulsory labour laws were about to be enacted. The insurgent Hottentots, it is clear, have among them daring and cultivated spirits, who have been frightened into having recourse to arms, and who are being confirmed in rebellion by the coarse violence of the new governor, and the ill-success that has attended it.

DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—During a terrific storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, at Manchester, yesterday, seven workmen engaged in constructing a row of house, called Albert-terrace, near Bradford-road, were struck with the electric fluid. Four of them were killed on the spot, and three seriously injured. Out of eight houses in the row, six were seriously damaged.

LEAD DUMP'S TENANTS.—In an article on Mr. Statter's explanation of the expulsion of two tenants of Lord Derby, in Bury, this morning's *Times* concludes by declining to retract its former censure. "Reading Mr. Statter's acts rather by the light of his former conduct than his present professions, we retain the opinion that Lord Derby has, through his agent, displayed partiality in the Bury election, and visited the party predilections of poor and insignificant persons with harsh and arbitrary distribution."

EXTRAORDINARY BURGLARY.—On Monday evening a most daring robbery was committed on the border of Cheshire, about five miles from Manchester. Mr. Gerrard, a farmer, resides by the side of a carriage-road, leading from the village of Didbury, about half a mile from the Wesleyan college, in a substantial-looking house, and about 9 o'clock, he and his wife, two children, and a man and maid-servant, had just retired to bed, when they heard a number of men rush up the farm-yard to the back door. On presenting themselves at the back bedroom windows, they saw four or five armed men, wearing masks, who presented pistols and demanded admission. Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard went to the front windows, and there they encountered two men armed with guns. Ultimately the men broke open the doors, and placed the whole of the family and servants prisoners in a bedroom. Another servant-man came home while they were there, but they adroitly snatched him and added him to the rest of the prisoners. They then removed all their prisoners into a cellar, and locked them up. They plundered the house of £10, and a quantity of clothes, a watch, and Mr. Gerrard's gun, and then stayed and regaled themselves for more than an hour upon roast beef, bread and cheese, and beer. They acted altogether with great coolness, deliberation, and daring throughout. They were about eight in all, and they wore masks composed of black handkerchiefs and other things. They have got clear off, and there is but little trace of them at present.

THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE is stated to be in perfect health; the rumour alluded to elsewhere is therefore incorrect.

REPRESENTATION OF DURHAM.—Sir George Grey has, we understand, declined to become a candidate for the representation of the city of Durham, vacant by Mr. Granger's death. It is rumoured that Mr. Henry Fenwick, who lately contested Sunderland, will be the Liberal candidate.—*Daily News*.

DR. NEWMAN.—A correspondent says that a circular letter from Cardinal Wiseman was read on Sunday at all the Roman Catholic chapels in London, requesting the congregations to contribute towards the expenses of the late trial. The means to be used for carrying out this object are left to the discretion of the priests, and in most places a collection will be made after each of the services of next Sunday. The letter states that Dr. Newman's expenses amount to £7,500, and that of this £2,600 has been already collected.—*Daily News*.

THE NEW PLANET, discovered by Mr. Hind, between Mars and Jupiter, has been named by him "Melpomene."

CONVERTS AND PERVERTS.—The Rev. Richard Well and the Rev. A. Hopkins, who had become Protestants and conspicuous members of the "Priests' Protection Society," have returned to the bosom of the Catholic Church.

Complaints are being made in the *Times* and elsewhere of the difficulty of getting domestic servants in consequence of the emigration to Australia. "Young men and maidens are all off to the diggings. Even competition in business is visibly on the decline, since the more emulous are off to the diggings."

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, August 11, 1852.

Since Monday we have had a large arrival of American Flour, but of other Flour and Grain the quantity fresh in is very limited. During the night and this morning we have had a good deal of rain.

Our trade is to-day very firm for every article at fully Monday's rates.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

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The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

For the future all communications relating to Advertisements and Subscriptions for the paper, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London, to whom *Post-office Orders* should be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BANGOR—BRADFORD.—Post-office Orders from these places remain unappropriated, the senders having omitted to give their names and addresses.

"J. T."—His address is 4, St. James's-square, Nottingham-hill.

"F. C." next week.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1852.

SUMMARY.

THE general harvest has superseded the General Election in public interest—and the first, like the last, somewhat disappoints expectation. Neither in Great Britain, nor on the Continent, do the crops yield as full and favourable a return for the labour of the husbandman, as they gave promise of doing a week or two back. In the vast breadth of country which supplies the Baltic ports with grain, the prospect has acquired a shade or two of comparative gloom. The reports from France and Belgium are not so cheery as one could wish, and prices are advancing accordingly. Here, at home, complaints are beginning to pour in from all quarters of the injury inflicted on wheat by blight and mildew. Supposed judges already estimate a deficiency of one-fifth in the number of quarters per acre, and two or three pounds reduction in the average weight of the bushel. It is certain, moreover, that the potato disease prevails extensively both in this country and in Ireland. Not that there is any ground for alarm, especially if the weather, which has been extremely unsettled of late, should become propitious for harvest operations—nor that it is safe to rely upon market reports exclusively at this critical season of the year, when a strong effort is invariably made to keep up prices—but that present appearances may suffice to moderate our anticipations, and make us sensible of our dependence upon the providence of God.

Great as is the blessing of a good harvest, we are, happily, not now subject, as once we were, to the suffering caused by any considerable deficiency. Free-trade places within reach of all classes the granaries of the world, and local failures are compensated for by average abundance. The various modes in which this return to a natural system has operated for good, transcend the most sanguine predictions of its warmest advocates. A correspondent to the *Times*, "intimately acquainted," he says, "with Manchester, and the crowded populations surrounding it, for the last twenty-five years," paints in glowing colours the improvement which has taken place in the physical and moral condition of the operatives throughout the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire. Prosperity prevails in all departments of trade. The people are well-fed, well-clad, and well-housed. Their circumstances are thus contrasted with those of the same class in 1847, and during the preceding quarter of the century:—"Oatmeal porridge, and heavy wooden clogs, were the signs of their condition; while bare-footed children, clothed in rags, with famine stamped on their tiny faces, flitted about the cottage door or miserable damp cellar. But now, good wheaten bread has taken the place of porridge; beef, mutton, and well-fed bacon, with abundance of potatoes and vegetables, gladden the social board; wooden clogs will soon become an historical curiosity; and filthy heaps of ordure, with fetid ditches, sending forth their poisonous exhalations among the dwellings of the poor, are succeeded by cleanliness and good drainage." This description is strikingly corroborated by a recent report made by Mr. Farnall, the Poor-law inspector of the district. What is the consequence? Mechanics, and other kindred institutions, are springing up and flourishing, not only in second and third class towns, but even in remote villages and hamlets. The working men are everywhere peaceably disposed. Pauperism is becoming rapidly absorbed—and electioneering excitements, which used to be looked forward to with dread, and provided

against by expensive preparations, have recently been passed through, says this writer, in remarkable good humour, and without the occurrence of even an assault.

In good time is the "People's Crystal Palace" being reared—the ceremony of fixing the first pillar of the new edifice having been performed at Sydenham, on Thursday last, in the presence of a large and gaily-dressed company. There was a quiet modesty in the proceedings which accorded well with the occasion. The site is a magnificent one. The plan of the building shows a surprising superiority in architectural finish and taste over that of its predecessor in Hyde Park—while the interior seems destined still more decidedly to outvie in variety, beauty, and glory, the dazzling scene of which most of us retain so vivid and pleasing a remembrance. Pity that there should be any difference of opinion and feeling to mar the general satisfaction! The Palace is intended to be open on Sundays, after one o'clock, and with some restrictions. The moral effect of this deviation from the custom of the country is variously estimated, accordingly as the view taken of it is from a religious, or a merely social position. One class regards with dismay the temptation it will hold out to the desecration of the Sabbath—another sees in it a power of attraction to allure from public-houses to a place of instructive and elevating amusement. Our own view we have often had occasion to state. To those who have higher tastes than the Crystal Palace can gratify, the place will present no Sunday temptations. To others, it will be much as a cataract, a mountain pass, or any other gem of Nature would be in the vicinity of a populous place—the occasion of showing how much yet remains to be done by Christian people, before Christian privileges are universally esteemed. The remedy appears to be, not to rail against enjoyments in which we cannot conscientiously join, and for which we would not exchange the higher ones which we do prize, but to set vigorously to work in more diligently, more generally, and more successfully commending to all classes of society those spiritual blessings in which we would that all should amply and willingly share. We cannot conquer the spirit of the world by restrictions—we must try and get at it by mastering its sympathies.

The Crystal Palace is to be reached from the metropolis by railway—and this unpleasantly reminds us of a plentiful crop of "accidents." Yes! custom compels us to use the term, but, in almost every instance, it is misapplied. That is properly an accident, which care, foresight, and exactitude could not have prevented. Machinery ought to be, and might be, all but completely under our control. But if directors are more anxious to avoid expense, and to swell dividends, than to secure the lives and limbs of their customers—if passengers are to be estimated as merely so much weight to be transported from place to place—if want of discipline in railway servants is to be connived at, and "mistakes" which lead to the destruction of human life, are to be treated as misfortunes, not as faults—the public will not be surprised at the frequency of railway disasters, nor need Boards of Directors complain of being fleeced by the prejudices of juries. In England, fitting attention to the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of travellers, has never been regarded as a primary duty of railway companies—and we must say, that travel where you will, you cannot be more shabbily treated than in this country, unless you can afford to pay first-class fare. The Cheap Excursion trains are a perfect disgrace to the public feeling which can tolerate the mode in which they are managed. The very cattle, nay the swine, are more considerately treated than low-fare passengers on such occasions. We want a radical reform in this department—is there no Mrs. Chisholm to effect it, or must the Legislature further interfere?

Emigration continues at an increasing rate, both from England and Ireland. Some of the social effects produced by it are worth observation. The labour market, we are told, is undoubtedly getting straitened by it. Servants are scarce. Clerks and shopmen have to be inquired after. Even competition in business is on the decline. Our workhouses are fast emptying, and the diminution of crime within the jurisdiction of the city magistrates is quite remarkable. Better things seem to be in store for us.

But when will it be truly said of us, that we have risen above our sectarian enmities? Perhaps, never, until the most fruitful cause, and the great exasperator, of them—the State Church, is abolished. A trial came off at Guildford last week, which proves how rancorous those enmities still are—Griffiths v. De L'Espinassee. The charge against the defendant was of cruelty to the orphan plaintiff in the convent of "Our Lady of Norwood." The facts are minutely detailed elsewhere, and will not bear repetition. We gather from them the following conclusions—That there is a party in this country prepared to believe the very worst both of the motives and of the proceedings of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, and who

charitably magnify into crimes of the deepest dye acts which in others they regard as venial peccadilloes—that, nevertheless, there seems to be developed by Romish ecclesiastical superintendence, a strong tendency to prevarication and untruthfulness—that the best mode of dealing with supposed delinquents in any walk of life, or of any religious persuasion, is to administer to them simple and impartial justice—and, lastly, that the noisy Protestantism which is ever exhibiting its zeal in hunting down Popery with any dogs that can be got to give it chase, is very likely, before long, to share the fate of Actæon, which it richly deserves, and to be destroyed by its own hounds.

We must crowd our summary of foreign intelligence into a single paragraph. On the dispute between the Cabinets of London and Washington on the fishery question, we have given a full account, and offered an unreserved opinion in the article below. News from the Cape is unfavourable in its tenour—if that may be described as "unfavourable" which assures us that a barbarous people struggling at fearful odds to maintain their independence, are not yet crushed, and show but few signs of exhaustion. Major-General Cathcart does not seem to succeed better in this atrocious war than Sir Harry Smith, the main cause of it. From France, the tidings, if not very important, are, at least, perplexing. We find that very M. Cormenin, whose address on Peace we quoted and commented on only last week, actually taking office under Louis Napoleon. These French politicians are a mystery to us—we can never understand their whereabouts. In other respects, what we hear is gratifying so far as it goes. The Prince President, believing himself secure, is amnestying certain classes of exiles, and permitting the return to France of certain notable politicians. We expect they, too, will quickly make their peace with the would-be Emperor.

TOO SERIOUS FOR LAUGHTER.

THE Earl of Malmesbury and Sir John Pakington have contrived to precipitate her Majesty's government into an ugly misunderstanding with that of the United States of America. They have selected a period as inopportune as possible, for pursuing an impolitic end by means which, in regard to courtesy, expediency, or legality, are open to the gravest objections. They seek to foster in our North American colonies the system of Protection which the voice of the country has compelled them to abandon at home. They wish to use it as a weapon for wresting from the United States a more liberal tariff—and they have handled it so awkwardly, in such blundering ignorance, and with such a superfluity of offensive menace, as to fire cousin Jonathan's blood, and produce a feeling of irritation which it will require much wisdom, not a little forbearance, and some apologies, to allay.

We have said that the object aimed at by these two Secretaries of State, with the sanction of the Administration of which they are members, we presume, was impolitic. The Legislatures of our colonies in North America, unenlightened as yet on the advantages of Free-trade, have evinced a settled desire to foster their fisheries, on much the same principle as the Imperial Parliament had been wont to promote agriculture—by a system of bounties. The measures in which this desire expressed itself were, in conformity with the free commercial policy of the United Kingdom, steadily disallowed by the Peel and Russell Cabinets. As soon, however, as the Earl of Derby acceded to power, every encouragement was given to the Colonial monopolists. Thus backed up, they naturally insisted upon the most rigorous observance of treaty stipulations by the fishermen of the United States, by which the latter were prohibited from following their calling, "within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours, of the British dominions in America." The treaty in which, in consideration of certain privileges therein granted, the United States renounce the liberty before enjoyed or claimed, "to take, dry, or cure fish," within the limits already specified, was agreed to by the contracting parties in 1818. From the first, however, a difference of opinion obtained as to the interpretation of the treaty. By the States it was contended that it was not intended to exclude their fishing craft from our bays and inlets, if they should keep three miles distant from any part of the sea-beech. On the other hand, our colonies asserted that the treaty was meant to guard their bays from intrusion, from headland to headland, and that the fishermen of the United States were prohibited by it from coming within three miles of the direct line from the one to the other. The controversy has been going on for many years. Fishing vessels have been seized from time to time, and condemned to forfeiture by Great Britain, and remonstrance and reclamation have been made by the United States, but no settlement effected.

There is good ground for supposing that the interpretation put upon the treaty of 1818 by

British and Colonial authorities is the correct one—for, first, it is worthy of observation that the Government of the United States has hitherto contented itself, in cases of seizure and forfeiture under that construction of the treaty, with merely protesting—a step to which it would not have confined itself if confident of the justice of its claims—and secondly, a proviso in the treaty permitting American fishermen to enter the prohibited bays and harbours for shelter or repairs, seems to preclude the inference that they were at liberty to enter them for fishing. So far, as it appears to us, right was on the side of Great Britain. Every step, however, taken to enforce the treaty merits condemnation. The point having been in dispute, more or less, between the two Governments, advantage has been taken of the uncertainty by fishermen of the United States, who, for upwards of thirty years, have been accustomed, with but trifling danger of interruption, to fish within certain bays. If it were expedient to put an end to a custom of so long standing—which we take to be very questionable—every dictate of courtesy would have prescribed ample notice to the Government of the States that a stricter observance of the treaty was about to be insisted upon. Our Foreign and Colonial Secretaries, however, seem to have been insensible to any such obligation. In their eagerness to sympathize with, and aid, monopoly, they despatched a force of thirteen armed ships to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, without giving to the Cabinet at Washington the slightest intimation of their design, and this fleet, acting, no doubt, on instructions, commenced work by capturing certain fishing vessels in the Bay of Fundy. Now this is what in personal matters would be aptly described as “sharp practice.” It is just the sort of proceeding which would be held to mark out a pettifogging attorney as a man of low character. There is in it an utter forgetfulness of the respect due to a foreign government—and it looks like an attempt to extort by threats a settlement of a question which can only be satisfactorily decided by arbitration.

As if to accumulate blunder upon blunder, the scene of hostile operation chosen was exactly the one bay in our North American dominions in which the disputed right had been ceded to the fishermen of the United States by treaty. In 1845, under the administration of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley (now the Earl of Derby) being then Colonial Secretary, Lord Aberdeen expressly granted to the Americans the right of fishing in the bay of Fundy. The State of Maine, the boundaries of which were then being settled by the Ashburton negotiation, runs up the western side of the bay, for more than a third of its distance, taking as its mouth the opposite “headland” of Cape Sable in Nova Scotia, and this, doubtless, was regarded by Lord Aberdeen as giving to the Americans a fair claim to the use of it, at least to some extent. Be this as it may, he conceded the right, in respect to the bay of Fundy, which is supposed by Great Britain to be prohibited in respect of every other bay on our colonial coasts—and yet, as if to put themselves as completely wrong in law, as they had already done in courtesy and policy, our Secretaries made their first rush at the United States fishermen, precisely where, and where only, they are protected by treaty. The downright ignorance, or the culpable inadvertence, of this proceeding, connected, as it must be, with consequences so menacing to the best interests of both countries, may serve to open the eyes of the public to the serious peril of entrusting our foreign and colonial business to raw lordlings and baronets, simply with a view to serve the convenience of a bold but beggared political faction.

It is not at all to be wondered at that conduct such as this should have excited a very indignant feeling on the other side of the Atlantic—that it should have called forth a public notification by Mr. Webster, Secretary of State—a motion for information in the United States Senate, spoken to by men of all political parties in very strong language—and an ordering of an American vessel of war to the fishing ground. The near approach of the Presidential election will be very apt to throw in the way of political men of every shade a powerful temptation to exaggerate the passion of the moment, and to blow into a flame what at another time they might have been anxious to extinguish. It is scarcely to be feared that war will be the result—but serious uneasiness is felt in America. In a period of hot excitement, and with two naval forces face to face with each other, it is impossible to foresee what may happen to convert a grave misunderstanding into an irreparable breach. At any rate, the affair has gone far enough to warn the British public. Our merchants, our manufacturers, and our operatives, most of whom would be ruined by a war with America, ought to protest, in tones not to be mistaken, against endangering their interests for an exploded theory—against committing questions of international importance to the decision of men profoundly ignorant of all their bearings—and, lastly, against the continuance of a man at the

head of affairs whose sole claim to consideration lies in the fact of his having discovered a new vein of statesmanship, of which the Earl of Malmesbury and Sir John Pakington are specimens. The existence of a Protectionist Ministry is getting to be anything but a joke—and unless put an end to as soon as possible, the country may find itself, before it is aware, involved in difficulties and dangers from which there is no retreat.

LEGAL HINDRANCES TO THRIFT.

It was mentioned the other day, in our hearing, that a family of nine brothers and sisters, in humble life, had just become entitled, by the death of a relative, to the division of £1,100 among them. “I will venture to predict,” said a bystander, “that six out of the nine will immediately make off to Australia;”—and the probability was unanimously assented to.

Not so much that the creeks and ravines of our antipodal colonies are now known to yield wealth in the concrete, conventional form of gold; or even that wages are supernaturally high in all that hemisphere;—but, rather, because a sensible poor man in England, who has become suddenly enriched, does not know what to do with his riches. They are, probably, of just sufficient quantity to lift him above his own class, without lifting him into another. He is suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, between the heaven of the capitalist and the earth of labour. A foolish man—true to the proverb, “a fool and his money are soon parted”—would speedily dissipate the golden cloud on which fortune had enthroned him, and so return to his dull mother earth. But one who knows the wretchedness of exclusive dependence on precarious labour, and yet has no longings for the fancied paradise of wealthy indolence, will find it very hard to create a satisfactory foothold for himself between the two.

Suppose a man setting himself to accumulate, from his weekly earnings, the amount falling to each of the nine individuals mentioned above. His difficulties are even greater than theirs. He has the double perplexity of having to seek a safe depository and a profitable investment. A savings' bank is first suggested to him; but he has learned from the terrible examples of Rochdale and Dublin, that Government is security for his deposits only in case they shall have reached the Government officer—the intermediate party being beyond his control, or that of any one legally responsible. Friendly societies next present themselves. As they comprise upwards of three million members, and are supposed to possess a capital fund of £11,360,000, nothing seems necessary to ensure safety, but to ascertain that any particular society is duly enrolled. The prudent inquirer, however, will learn the dismal fact that the solvency of a great proportion is very questionable, and that unless certified, as well as enrolled, the society must not be taken to be sanctioned by the Registrar. The higher class of Life Assurance associations may next be consulted. Generally they will be found unwilling to accept such small sums as alone the working man can raise; and he, in turn, will look with dismay on the large deductions to be made for stamp duty, and the prospective expense of will-making and administration. The intending assurer may have thought thus far, that the legislature had taken no pains to secure him against defaulting treasurers and unsound calculations. Now, he will angrily charge the Legislature with suffering its own benevolent intentions to be defeated. The Friendly Societies Act of 13 and 14 Victoria, would have contained a clause exempting policies under £200 from stamp duties, and enabling the survivor to escape probate duty, &c., by the insertion of his name in the policy; but a provision similar to this had worked so well under a previous act, that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer insisted on limiting to £100 the duty for policy, and striking out the latter proviso. Thus a hundred thousand pounds of revenue, at most, was permitted to counteract one of the most beneficial tendencies which a people can display!—So much for the difficulty of finding a safe depository for one's savings. That of selecting a profitable investment is summed up in such words of terror as “unlimited partnership” and “Chancery.” Our poor rich man might be disposed to club with others for the building of better and cheaper dwellings than his class now inhabit. Let him learn what such an enterprise involves, even to a wealthy gentleman and a member of Parliament. Mr. W. B. Denison, writing from Leeds, says:—

“I believe I may say that, chiefly in consequence of the success of a lodging-house experiment of my own on a small scale in this town, an attempt was made here last winter to form such an association as you recommend. It was supported by all the most substantial people in this very substantial town, but, when it came to be worked out, we were met with such difficulties as the following:—1. We might run the risk of setting up a very expensive concern, which might in some way or other fail, and leave its creditors to pick out any one rich man among the members and make him pay for everything that had been done, by virtue of that beautiful

law of partnership of the middle ages under which we live. 2. We might get a charter; and this we found would cost above £1,000, of which of course every bit goes in fees to people who do nothing of any use at all, except some reasonable sum to the lawyer, who really does all the serious business there is to do, in seeing that the grant is a proper one. I am told, though I can still hardly believe it, that every single name which is added to a charter of incorporation adds £40 worth of fees. 3. We might apply for an act of Parliament; and, singularly enough, we found that this, with all the machinery of Parliament to put in motion (if unopposed), would cost less than a simple grant of incorporation from the Queen. Still, the very lowest figure at which even this article could be put down was £400, which is a good deal for a poor man's association to throw away without any return for it, except a bit of paper. 4. Then the Joint-stock Companies Registration Act presented itself to our notice. But here was the old enemy fees again, with a great deal of trouble besides, and a great many formalities to be perpetually complied with, which, somehow or other, nobody ever manages rightly but attorneys, who must, of course, be paid for it. . . . We determined, therefore, to have nothing to do with the joint-stock registering gentlemen.”

“Fees,” concludes Mr. Denison, “is the real dragon that wants killing just now.” He asks for charters of incorporation at simply what they cost in the labour of preparing. But it should be understood that charters are merely exemptions, more or less costly, from perils to which there ought to be no exposure. Any number of men under twenty-six, may form a partnership of capital or labour, without payment for doing so; but, until very lately, they would be liable, each of them, to the debts of the whole, and enjoy no protection against each other—their rules waste-paper, and their property at the mercy of their treasurer.

That in the face of these enormous obstacles to its operation, the principle of association has covered our land with railways and our waters with steamers, is only a proof of the extraordinary power of that principle. Every opportunity of displaying its might has been paid for by a very serious deduction from the chances of success. But these opportunities having been purchased and improved by the wealthy few, cannot long be withheld from the thrifty and ambitious many. The hour of the dragon's destruction has not come, and may yet be at some distance—but his devouring wiles are systematically evaded. The Metropolitan Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor offers to provincial societies the benefit of its charter at a charge of only one-and-a-half per cent. The Freehold Land Societies pay the blackmail levied upon plebeian purchasers of the soil by infinitesimal contributions. The Industrial and Provident Partnerships Act of last session enables working men fairly to try their hands at a new system of production and distribution. And, lastly, the very useful and interesting little volume, noticed below*—as significant of a new and better spirit among politicians as condemnatory of existing legislation—propounds a method for the creation of a popular land proprietary, by combining the principles of life assurance and of association. With a brief abstract of this proposition, we must conclude:—

“Suitable tracts of country being purchased from the existing proprietors, would, unless already in the desired state, be drained, fenced, and otherwise adapted for immediate profitable cultivation at the expense of the company, and, so improved, would be divided into allotments of the proper size (say from 20 to 100 acres), and furnished with the requisite buildings. These allotments would then be disposed of, by conveying the fee simple thereof to chosen persons (who could at once enter upon and profitably cultivate the same) subject to a terminable rent charge, a part of which would consist of the interest of the capital expended, and would be, in point of fact, a rent like that which in the usual relation of landlord and tenant, is paid for the hire of land; while the remainder would consist of premiums which would be paid by the allottees, on the ordinary principles of life assurance, in order to secure for each the payment at his death of a sum equal to the estimated value of his particular allotment. On his death the sum assured would not be paid to his devisees or representatives; but in lieu thereof they become the absolute possessors of an unincumbered freehold estate.

“In other words, the purchaser is tenant during his life, and becomes absolute possessor on his death; or, to speak more accurately, he at once enters on the full and entire ownership of the estate on the sole conditions of ensuring his life for a fixed sum, and paying a small rent till his death. We will suppose him to purchase 20 acres at the price of £23 an acre, including all buildings, &c., needful for the due cultivation of the land—a rate at which vast quantities of good land may be purchased in different parts of the kingdom. The value of his allotment would thus be £1,000. If he enter upon it at the age of thirty, his annual payment will be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Rent (or interest at 4 per cent. on the fee value £1,000)	40	0	0
Life Insurance £23 5s. per cent.	23	10	0
	63	10	0

“In consideration, therefore, of paying for life £63 10s. a-year, or £40 to the company as landlord, and £23 10s. to the company as an insurance office (which latter sum he may compound for by an equivalent payment down), he at once obtains possession, in absolute ownership, of an estate worth £1,000; and, on his death, it passes to his heir free from any payment or encumbrance whatever; so that, from the moment of

* “Investment for the Working Classes,” by E. W. Guss. Reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*. London: Longman and Co.

his entrance, he can regard it with all the sentiments and affections of ownership, and can lay out money upon it in full security that the benefit will not be reaped by others—unless, indeed, he should fail in paying the 2½ per cent. yearly premium."

ANOTHER SANITARY DELUSION.

THE Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, established, like the Board of Health, to take care of the sanitary welfare of the metropolis, has proved almost as complete a failure. From January, 1849, to the present time, it has been in existence, but has accomplished nothing beyond an abatement of one or two minor nuisances. This is the fourth Commission appointed for the purpose of carrying into effect "a system of general drainage." It has inherited from its predecessors a plan for constructing a grand scheme of sewerage for the whole metropolis, which, it is estimated, will cost at least a million of money; and, towards this amount, it is able only to obtain £93,000. Money would be forthcoming, but, unfortunately, the Commission has no security to offer, and Government, finding that no political capital can now be made out of the sanitary cry, has shown a cool indifference to the matter. The drainage question, like all other projects for improving the health of the metropolis, is, therefore, adjourned *sine die*. The dead are still buried in the heart of London; the Thames is still polluted by the accumulated filth of sewers and factories; and the supply of pure water, so long coveted, remains a future expectancy. Whatever doubt may exist as to the wisdom of State interference in providing pure water, and undertaking the task of burying the dead, it is difficult to see how any system of general drainage can be effected without its sanction. At all events, the Sewer Commission has met with no opposition from public opinion, yet after three years' existence, it has done nothing. We commend this fact to that class of politicians who are ever eager to invest Government with new powers over the education and religion of the people. Had the task of carrying out an efficient system of drainage been confided to a private company, with the requisite powers, there can be little doubt that, by this time, London would have been freed from the most fertile source of disease and death that exists in our midst, and have been able to watch with comparative composure, the stealthy advance of cholera from the East of Europe.

PREPARED FOR WAR.

"To be prepared for war is the best security for peace," says Lord Palmerston, with the air of a man uttering an obvious truism; and all the subordinate small fry of the Red Tapist school fling it in the face of the advocates of peace, and defy them to disprove the political philosophy contained in the phrase. Nevertheless, we are finding, to our cost, that the specious maxim may entail the very evil it professes to avert. The Derby Cabinet have suddenly discovered that, although this country is in no defenceless state as to require the embodiment of a militia force for its protection, it can readily spare 13 ships of war, carrying 130 guns, to enforce the observance of treaties on the American coast. It seems, then, that we are prepared for war; and, as a consequence, are in danger of being involved in hostilities with our natural allies and best customers. Here we have the official maxim, which it is heresy to question, reduced to its concrete form. If we were really in the defenceless state which interested partisans of warlike establishments have been for months past loudly proclaiming, we should have heard nothing of this threatening dispute with our Yankee brethren. Courtroom and friendly negotiation, or the arbitration of a third party, would have speedily healed the difference, and international goodwill would have been preserved unbroken. Our Government would have been obliged to have recourse to those means for settling the dispute, which are in accordance with common sense, an enlightened policy, and the dictates of justice. But by placing at the disposal of the Executive a surplus amount of brute force, we have enabled them to act the bully towards a friendly power, and without our knowledge snap asunder the bonds of international amity, which events have recently drawn closer together. Can that be a true principle of constitutional government in a civilized state, which puts it in the power of any coarse-minded and unscrupulous Foreign Secretary to imperil the peace and interests of two great states without their consent? The real blame of this unhappy difference rests with the people of this country. They choose to support and encourage enormous warlike establishments, which endanger their peace. They have placed edged tools in the hands of men who are likely to use them to their own detriment. By being constantly prepared for war, we are ever in danger of bringing the calamity upon us.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A NEW GOODS-CARRYING CLAUSE.

(From the Spectator.)

"*Volenti non fit injuria*"—if passengers are willing to travel and be smashed or crippled, they cannot complain or recover damages. That is the doctrine nakedly and formally advanced by the Brighton Railway Company, in its annual report and in the mouth of its Chairman. It is forgotten that the public does not exercise an unrestrained will in the matter; since, by privileges and special laws, railway companies have been enabled to supersede the old modes of conveyance, and to take the highways, with all the carriages, into their own hands. The willingness of the public to travel and be crippled, therefore, is not to be presumed from the fact, that travelling, it is crippled. It claims damages, and gets them; whereupon the Brighton and South Coast Railway Company feels aggrieved, as by a hardship. But there is balm in Gilead, and the hurt Company puts its trust in the progress of enlightened civilization.

With regard to compensation (says the report), the Directors will only observe, that they believe the time is approaching when the common sense of juries, or the interference of the Legislature, will set some limit to the system under which extortionate fines are inflicted upon railway companies for accidents altogether beyond their control, and resulting from some momentary act of inattention, or want of presence of mind, on the part of some one out of the many hundred servants in their employment, however carefully the best men may have been selected for their respective situations.

The only fit reply to such a hope should be given by a *gamin de Londres*—"Don't you wish you may get it?" Juries will never advance backwards so far as to perceive the irresponsibility of railway managers for all those "accidents" which are traceable to known and preventable causes; nor will they be expedited on that backward route by such arguments as those of Mr. Laing in support of this new irresponsible doctrine. If any one could succeed, he ought, since he unites in his person almost every qualification: he has been a barrister and practised in persuasives for railway interests; he has been an official controller of railways; he is a Member of Parliament; and he is head of a great railway company. Perhaps without these qualifications for success, past and present, he would not have ventured upon so monstrous a doctrine, which he puts in its most monstrous form; insisting that the accidents arise "from no neglect or want of forethought, nor from false economy, but from the individual carelessness of men employed, and are as purely accidents as if the tyre of a wheel had been broken, or a train had been struck by lightning from heaven." Thus, *actus Dei* and *actus Directorum* are equivalent expressions! This begs the whole question. We have repeatedly shown that railway accidents arise from standing causes, which are perfectly well known,—want of exactness, want of discipline, want of sufficient hands, want of effective machinery, &c. Luckily, however, Mr. Laing exemplifies his argument.

The directors of the company had spared no pains to obtain the best men; but it did happen that, one foggy morning, one of the servants—a very steady, able, and intelligent man—was sent out with two flags, and with strict orders to show the red one; but he made a mistake, and held out a green one. The result was a collision, and several of the passengers sustained shocks to their nervous systems, which, under the skilful treatment of certain doctors and lawyers, produced serious consequences. All attempts at compromise were resisted, and the matter was referred to a jury. They had to pay between £3,000 and £4,000; and he was sorry to say, got no credit for liberality from anybody. These, however, were contingencies over which they had no control.

Granting all the elements in this case—granting that two opposing signals ought to be so nearly alike as two flags distinguished only by colour, and granting that the fog had something to do with the man's "mistake"—still it was, at least, a mistake; but whose? "Qui facit per alium facit per se." The mistake made by the man was a mistake made by the company; and, supposing it only a mistake, on whom should the consequences fall? Not on the passengers, who did not make it; but on the company, which did. The fact is, however, that inattention is precisely one of the general and fertile causes of accident; and inattention is one form of indisciplin. Now, discipline is as needful in railway as in naval or military affairs; and in either of those categories "mistakes" are not admitted in exculpation. Believe a company from the consequences of not enforcing attention, and any jury will perceive how much more often railway servants would make a "mistake" between a green flag and a red one.

It is clear that Mr. Laing has no respect of persons, and regards railway passengers as mere pretenders to feeling. Many people laugh at humanitarians who would abstain from hurting insects—the laughers contending that insects feel no pain. Mr. Laing extends that assertion to railway passengers, in whom "nervous shock" is the factitious product of medical and legal chicanery. He disbelieves in the physical consequences of collision. If such consequences be insisted on, he has still a resource; and he defines the value of a railway passenger with a frightful equation:—

Supposing that, by one of their express-trains some evening, half-a-dozen bishops, or the Lord Chancellor, should be travelling, and, although the company paid wages and used every exertion to obtain the best men, one of their servants should hold out a wrong flag, or give a wrong signal, and any of these dignified persons were injured, why should the company be called upon to pay £10,000 for a bishop, or £20,000 for a Lord Chan-

cellor, while they only paid 2½d. per mile, like any ordinary passenger? The Carriers Act provided that special compensation should not be paid for goods carried at the ordinary rates; and valuable goods, as, for instance, bullion or silk, if the carrier were required to be responsible for them, were charged at higher rates. All that he wanted was to apply the same principle to bishops and to the Lord Chancellor as was now applicable to bales of silk or chests of bullion.

Adopting Sydney Smith, in reverse, Mr. Laing makes light of Bishops. A contemporary makes merry with the notion of treating a grate of crockery and Lord St. Leonards "on the same principle," both labelled "Glass—with care!" or, he might have added, "A Bishop—this end uppermost!" but the moral is a graver one. The Chairman of the Brighton and South Coast Railway Company forgets that his principle does not hold good in certain important particulars. After treating the lightning of heaven and the inattention of a railway-policeman as parallel, this accurate but sarcastic philosopher treats bales of silk and sheets of bullion as parallels to the woolpack and the mitre; but he forgets that bales and bullion are not sensitive, as even Bishops and Chancellors may be; that silk and gold do not suffer, do not die; that "goods" leave no survivors. The flesh and blood part of the matter has as little weight with Mr. Laing as the political importance or the social dignity: in his view, all are irrelevant considerations. To him, the value of a fellow-creature is, at its maximum, just twopence-halfpenny a mile—just 12s. 6d. for a Brighton journey. The Company gets only that out of Bishop or any other human being: why then give more? If Bishop does not go, Company loses 12s. 6d.; if Bishop is smashed, society loses that which in the railway-table is expressed by 12s. 6d. Company and society can afford to deal on those terms. A Bishop more or less—what does it matter? Nor would 12s. 6d. be missed in the annual revenue. The loss would be just equal, by the figures. Such is the moral of Mr. Laing's philosophy; and the public will do well to understand these two conclusions, which apply to us all:

1. That on the lines under the Brighton and South Coast Railway Company, substitution of green flag for red, of safety for danger, is regarded as not being more under control of the managers or servants than "lightning from heaven."

2. That a railway passenger is not esteemed more than "goods," and is worth to the Company only 2½d. per mile.

THE "TIMES" ON THE PROPOSED REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION.

The following is a portion of an article from the leading journal on the movement now in progress for reviving the Convocation of the clergy:—

If Convocation be elected, it ought to be suffered to meet; and if it is never to meet, it ought on every reasonable principle never to be elected. The present practice is in either view really indefensible. There are not, however, wanting reasons which supersede the necessity of arguing the matter in the alternative, and which seem to show pretty conclusively, if not to the clergy, at least to the laity, that Convocation ought never to meet again. It is argued—and plausibly argued—that in proportion as the assistance of the State is withdrawn from the Church of England, it ought to seek an indemnification of its losses in greater internal efficacy and more complete organization. It is said that the Church should seek from within that support which is not conceded her from without, and that if she be placed more nearly on a level with Dissenters, she ought to be allowed a freedom of action and power of self-government such as their separation from the State enables them to enjoy. Enthusiastic men sigh for the vigour and self-regulating power of the Voluntary system, and believe that these advantages are consistent with the temporal advantages and pre-eminent political position of the Church of England. We have endeavoured to state these arguments fairly, and we believe they admit of a ready and conclusive answer. All religious bodies which have been able efficiently to organize themselves do this by virtue of the unity of their belief. They not merely call themselves by the same name, but they hold the same creed and profess the same doctrines. As long as the infinite varieties of human judgment occasion a decided difference of opinion a schism takes place, the advocates of a new doctrine separate from those of the old, a fresh unit is formed, and a new society, regularly graduated and articulated, and carrying within itself the same germ of present self-government and future division, is formed. In these bodies compromise is unknown; unity of opinion is the condition of their existence; and they rather weaken themselves by eternal subdivision than admit the possibility of allowing discordant opinions to grow up side by side in the same sect. How different is the case of the Church of England! Moulded into her present shape—not by her own internal energy acting from within, but by Parliament pressing on her from without—she possesses every attribute, every advantage, and every disadvantage of a compromise. Her articles and authorized formularies are so drawn as to admit within her pale persons differing as widely as it is possible for the professors of the Christian religion to differ from each other. The object was evidently not to give predominance to any particular set of opinions, but to include as large a number of persons as the then feelings of the nation would permit within the precincts of the Church. Unity was neither sought nor obtained, but compromise was aimed at and accomplished. Therefore we have within the pale of the Church of England persons differing, not merely in their particular tenets, but in the rule and ground of their belief, the one party seeking religion in the Bible with the help of the Spirit, the other in the Church by the means of tradition. This being the true state of the case, what would be gained by calling together an assembly in which these irreconcilable differences would meet each other face to face? Is there anyone who seriously thinks that the basis on which the Church of England is constructed is too wide and comprehensive, and that we have anything to gain, either in point of perma-

nence or of justice, in narrowing down her temporal privileges and immunities to a smaller portion of her Majesty's subjects than at present—in increasing the number of Dissenters, and, therefore, of persons inimical to any establishment whatever? Or do they suppose that the effect of bringing Low and High Church into contact on the benches of Convocation will be that the one will convince the other, and a difference directly referrible to principles as indestructible as the human mind itself, be abolished by argument, or be overpowered by clamour? If none of these things are possible, what result can we expect, except that differences will be embittered and magnified by argument and juxta-position, and a compromise always more defensible in practice than in theory, and rather commendable for its good fruits than for its speculative and logical perfections, be cast to the winds. The same power of freely meeting and deliberating, of discussing and altering, which is essential to the existence of a Voluntary Church, is destructive to a compromise entered into and carried out under the sanction and by the authority of the State. It is the nature of a compromise, not that people should agree in opinion, but agree to avoid the discussion of points on which they differ. Thus, in America, North and South cannot agree on the slave question, and so they agree not to discuss it at all. To violate this understanding would be fatal to the Union, and to discuss the discordant creeds included within the Church of England would be to destroy the Church. Let those who are pressing on towards this consummation reflect that when, by the indulgence of the restless spirit of innovation, they have destroyed our present Church Establishment, it will be impossible for them, considering the temper of men's minds, and the direction in which the current of men's ideas is setting, ever to reconstruct another equally effective, and equally comprehensive.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION—DIFFERENCES WITH THE UNITED STATES.

A difference between England and the United States, arising out of the treaty of 1818, relating to the deep-sea fishery on the coast of our North American colonies, has been the great topic of discussion in the daily and weekly papers for the past week, and appears to have already excited strong feeling on both sides of the Atlantic. This matter has been brought before the public through an important despatch signed "Daniel Webster, Secretary of State," substantially as follows.

A convention was made in 1818 between Great Britain and the United States, by which it was stipulated that the United States should "renounce for ever" the liberty of fishing, drying, and curing fish on or within three marine miles of the coasts in the limits not included in the convention. The limits were, in the words of the convention, as follows:—

That part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coasts of said Newfoundland from the said Cape of Ray to the Quirpon Island, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the southern coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks from Mount Jolly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and from the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty for ever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland here above described, and on the coast of Labrador: but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

It is alleged that for several years the Americans have been allowed to encroach upon the best fishing-grounds; and, since the accession of the Derby Government to office, Sir John Pakington has determined to put an end to this encroachment, by sending a sufficient force to exclude or capture any American fishing-boats which may transgress the assigned limits. Not only this, but Sir John has intimated, in a despatch dated "May 26, 1852," that for the future the Imperial Government will sanction the granting of bounties by the local Legislatures to fishermen.

With regard to the question of promoting the fisheries of the British colonies by the means of bounties, her Majesty's Government, though desirous not to sanction any unnecessary deviation from the policy which regulates the commerce of this country, are still disinclined to prevent these colonies, by the interposition of Imperial authority, and especially pending the negotiation with the United States of America for the settlement of the principles on which the commerce of the British North American colonies is hereafter to be carried on, from adopting the policy which they may deem most conducive to their own prosperity and welfare.

The Government of the United States raise a question as to the legal construction of the treaty of 1818. What is a bay? "A bay," says Mr. Webster, "as is usually understood, is an arm or recess of the sea entering from the ocean between capes and headlands, and the term is applied equally to large and small tracts of water thus situated. It is common to speak of Hudson's Bay or the Bay of Biscay, although they are very large tracts of water. The British authorities insist that England has a right to draw a line from headland to headland, and to capture all American fishermen who may follow their pursuits inside that line." And he argues that it was an "oversight" in the United States to make so "large a concession to England." In 1841, the Advocate-General and Attorney-General of England delivered the following opinion upon the true construction of the Convention, upon a case prepared for them by the Legislature of Nova Scotia. The opinion was as follows:—

"That, by the terms of the Convention, American citizens were excluded from any right of fishing within three miles from the coast of British America; and that the prescribed distance of three miles is to be measured from the headlands, or extreme points of land next the sea, of the coast, or of the entrance of bays or indents of the coast; and, consequently, that no right exists on the part of American citizens to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, there to take fish, although the fishing, being within the bay, may be at a greater distance than three miles from the shore of the bay; as we are of opinion that the term headland is used in the treaty to express the part of the land we have before mentioned, including the interior of the bays and the indents of the coast.

The English Government are now going to enforce this construction of the Convention.

The immediate effect (says Mr. Webster) will be the loss of the valuable Fall fishing to American fishermen—a complete interruption of the extensive business of New England, attended by constant collision of the most unpleasant and exciting character, which may end in the destruction of human life, in the involvement of the Government in questions of a very serious nature, threatening the peace of the two countries. Not agreeing that the construction thus put upon the treaty is conformable to the intentions of the contracting parties, this information is, however, made public, to the end that those concerned in the American fisheries may perceive how the case at present stands, and be upon their guard. The whole subject will engage the immediate attention of the Government.

Already one American fishing-vessel has been captured in the Bay of Fundy by the British cutter "Netley," and carried into St. John's, New Brunswick. In addition to the Imperial force engaged in the protection of the fisheries, the Colonies have several armed cruisers in those seas.

Since the publication of Mr. Webster's despatch, there has been a good deal of excitement in the United States; increased at the appearance of a despatch from Mr. Everett to Mr. Buchanan in 1845, now sent to the *Boston Courier* by Mr. Webster; and then the excitement is further inflamed by a debate in the Senate. The despatch relates the substance of negotiations with Lord Aberdeen on the question of the fisheries—to the effect that the British Government would concede to the United States the right of fishing in the Bay of Fundy; and that the extension of the same privilege to the other great bays was left a matter for negotiation. But the Colonial Office, then administered by Lord Stanley, which was consulted as to this further extension, adhered to the rigid construction of the treaty of 1818, except in so far as related to the Bay of Fundy. Since that time the matter has remained open; and the Americans, in accordance with custom, have fished in the prohibited waters nearly as much as they pleased. But it seems generally admitted that the right to fish within three miles of the shore can only be maintained by a lax construction of the treaty. So far the matter, as it appears under the light of despatches and letters.

In the Senate, a resolution, calling for copies of all correspondence on the subject since 1818, has been passed, on the motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia. Mr. Mason, who is chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, expressed great indignation at the conduct of the British Government; which he called a "far higher offence than a breach of national courtesy—as one of insult to the American people," in not attempting negotiation before it appealed to force. The American people would not negotiate "under duress." But they would expect the President to say in reply to the resolution of inquiry—"I have ordered the whole naval force of the country into those seas, to protect the rights of American fishermen against British cannon." The succeeding speakers, from Mr. Cass to Mr. Seward, agreed with Mr. Mason; but they trusted that the dispute would not lead to war. Mr. Cass said, that "the treaty was now over thirty years old, and it recognised clearly the right of Americans to fish within three miles of any shore."

It seemed to be felt, both in the Senate and out of doors, that the fleet was intended to support the Colonial demand for commercial reciprocity, and that this abrupt enforcement of the strict terms of the treaty was intended to make the Americans feel that if they refused to agree to a treaty of reciprocity the British could shut them out of the cod-fisheries.

A memorial was in process of signature at Boston, stating that 2,100 vessels and 30,000 seamen are now engaged in the fisheries, representing property valued at 12,000,000 dollars; that the people of New England and their fathers have enjoyed free right to fish in the now proscribed waters; and that the enforcement of the new construction put upon the treaty of 1818 will ruin many families in New England. Therefore the memorialists pray the President to send a naval force to the British North American waters, sufficient to protect the fishermen in their lawful occupation.

The British force off the coasts of our North American Colonies consists of the Cumberland, 70 guns, bearing the flag of Sir G. F. Seymour; four sloops, one of 12, two others of 6, and one of 4 guns; a ketch, 3 guns; four schooners, one of 3 and two of 2 guns; and three brigantines, two of which carry 2 guns. One schooner and one brigantine appear to be unarmed.

On the 25th inst., at a meeting at Marsh-field, Mr. Webster made the following remarks on the subject:—

It would not become me to say much on this subject until I speak officially, and under the direction of the head of the Government. And then I shall speak. In the meantime, be assured that that interest will not be neglected by this Administration under any circumstances. The fishermen shall be protected in all their rights of property and in all their rights of occupation.

To use a Marblehead phrase, they shall all be protected, "hook and line, and bob and sinker." And why should they not? They employ a vast number. Many of our own people are engaged in that vocation. There are, perhaps, among you some who perhaps have been on the Grand Banks for forty successive years, and there hung on to the ropes in storm and wreck. The most potent consequences are involved in this matter. Our fisheries have been the very nurseries of our navy. If our flagships have conquered the enemy on the sea, the fisheries have been at the bottom of it—the fisheries are where the seeds form from which these glorious triumphs were born and sprung. Now, gentlemen, I may venture to say one or two things more on this highly important subject. In the first place, this sudden interruption of the pursuits of our citizens, which had been carried on more than 30 years without interruption or molestation, can hardly be justified by any principle or consideration whatever. It is now more than 30 years that they have pursued the fishing in the same water and on the same coast, in which and along which notice has now come that they shall be no longer allowed these privileges. Now, this cannot be justified without notice. A mere indulgence of too long continuance, even if the privilege were not an indulgence, cannot be withdrawn at this season of the year, when our people, according to their custom, have engaged in the business, without just and seasonable notice. I cannot but think the late despatches from the Colonial Office had not attracted, to a sufficient degree, the attention of the principal Minister of the Crown, for I see matter in them quite inconsistent with the arrangement made in 1845 by the Earl of Aberdeen and Edward Everett. Then the Earl of Derby, the present First Minister, was Colonial Secretary. It could not well have taken place without his knowledge, and, in fact, without his concurrence or sanction. I cannot but think, therefore, that its being overlooked is an inadvertence. The Treaty of 1818 was made with the Crown of England. If a fishing-vessel is captured by one of her vessels of war, and brought in for adjudication, the Crown of England is answerable, and then we know whom we have to deal with. But it is not to be expected that the United States will submit their rights to be adjudicated upon in the petty tribunals of the provinces, or that they will allow our vessels to be seized by constables and other petty officers, and condemned by municipal courts of Canada and Newfoundland, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia! No, no, no [great cheering]. Further than this, gentlemen, I do not think it expedient to remark upon this topic at present, but you may be assured it is a subject upon which no one sleeps at Washington. I regret that the state of my health caused my absence from Washington when the news came of this sudden change in the interpretation of the treaties. My health requires relaxation. I shall feel it my duty, as soon as my health and strength will justify me in undertaking the journey, to return to my post, and discharge the duties devolving upon me to the best of my abilities.

The New York correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 26th ult., says:—"The fishery excitement is extending, and the new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Kennedy, of Baltimore, has started all our navy-yards and arsenals into activity. A powerful force is preparing for the north-eastern coast, and in a short time several of our largest and most efficient steamers will be on their way. There is no subject on which the Americans are so sensitive as their fisheries. I confess that, with a knowledge of the exasperated state of feeling along the Canada frontier and throughout the British frontiers, and a knowledge also of the policy which the President and his Cabinet are determined to carry out,—I confess that I entertain the most serious apprehensions of the final result. Our Government expects a collision. Of this fact there is no doubt."

The *Morning Herald* of Monday has the following statement, which we suppose is intended to be received as "from authority":—"In reference to a question which naturally at this moment absorbs the public attention both in England and in the United States the facts are as follows:—Her Majesty's Government have made no new claims on the United States, and have withdrawn no concessions made to that Government. No renewal of the long-vexed question respecting the Bay of Fundy has been mooted. Lord Aberdeen's concession of 1845, respecting that arm of the sea (guarded as it was by his lordship by an assertion of our rights over the whole bay), remains where it was. The disputed interpretation of the technical terms of the treaty of 1818 remains where it was. All that has been done by the Government is to strengthen our squadron on the coast of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to defend a right which the United States do not, and never did, dispute—namely, that of retaining exclusively in our possession the water within three miles of our own shores from the encroachments of both French and the American fishermen; and the American vessel, the "Coral," alluded to, was seized within a quarter of a mile of our own coast. Our squadron is now no larger than the French one on the same coast. Our right is that which demands the respect of all nations of the globe—one acknowledged by international law; and if for many years our successive Governments have neglected to protect their fellow-subjects, as France and the United States always protect theirs, both in America and in the Channel, we can only be grateful to our present Ministers for repairing their fatal supineness. We shall return to this subject, upon which, both here and across the Atlantic, the public have been most grossly misinformed and misled."

The *Times*, concludes an article commenting on Mr. Webster's speech, described as very moderate in the following terms:—"The overbearing pretensions in which Americans are sometimes wont to indulge themselves can never be admitted. They divide the Northern continent of America with ourselves, and the fisheries of the coasts are subject to a corresponding division. But while we say thus much, and while we are prepared to maintain that the strict rights of the case, so far from pertaining to the Americans, reside wholly with ourselves, we

should be disposed, not only to acknowledge the claim to consideration which has been constituted by usage, but to put a liberal construction on the treaty itself. There is some foundation for the argument that bays of large extent should not be treated like smaller inlets, and we may presume that Sir Robert Peel's Government was influenced by considerations of this nature in conceding to the American fishermen the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, in 1845. In applying, for instance, the same rule to European States, it would be clearly unreasonable, supposing France and Spain were under the same Government, that other nations should be excluded from the Bay of Biscay, by a line from Brest to Ferrol, though the Bay of Biscay is undoubtedly a bay. The opinions, however, so hastily expressed in the American Senate were without justification in fact, for the wrongdoing was exclusively on the side of the States, though they might have reasonably expected that encroachments so long connived at would be denounced at last with less abruptness, and adjusted with more consideration for the feelings of a people so nearly connected with ourselves. The entire question concerns the liberties of Americans in waters confessedly British. There is no mention of any American territory whatever; nor has any British vessel been despatched to American waters. The fishermen of the States have been pursuing their calling upon fishing grounds which pertain to subjects of the British Crown. Long usage, previous concessions, and even arguments of a broader and more general kind, suggest that the question should be treated in a liberal and conciliatory spirit; but the law of the case, to which the Americans have so intemperately appealed, is decidedly against them; and while we regret that measures calculated to irritate a sensitive nation should have been so hastily adopted, we are constrained to observe that their own proceedings have been equally precipitate, and that such views as were expressed in the Senate are ill-adapted to promote a settlement of the dispute. It is no credit to either State that its first step on an occasion like this should have been to equip war steamers for action, and we trust that the awakening sense of both countries may speedily despatch the affair by a more reasonable appeal.

FORTHCOMING LITERARY WORKS.—Judging by the number of new books which we see announced or which we hear of in our immediate circles, the literary prospects of the coming season are not below the usual promise of the autumn. The activity seems to pervade all spheres "from grave to gay—from lively to severe." In history—we expect an early appearance of four volumes by the Chevalier Bunsen on "Hippolytus and his Age,"—a "History of the Ionian Islands," by Mr. Bowen,—and some portion of a "History of Europe from the fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the re-establishment of Military Government in France in 1851," by Sir A. Alison. Somewhat later in the season may be expected the Hon. Capt. Devereux's "Lives of the Earls of Essex,"—Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "Domestic Story of the Civil War,"—the seventh and concluding volume of Lord Mahon's "History of England,"—and a new historical work from the pen of Mr. Carlyle. In the semi-historical department of literature we shall have two volumes of "Fresh Discoveries at Nineveh and Researches at Babylon," from Dr. Layard,—"Leaves from my Journal during the year 1851," by a member of the late Parliament,—the Hon. Mr. Neville's "Anglo-Saxon Remains,"—and a new volume of Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of Scotland." Among books of travel, or books recording the results of travel, we shall have Mr. Mansfield Perkin's "Personal Narrative of an Englishman resident in Abyssinia,"—"Isis: an Egyptian Pilgrimage," by Mr. J. A. St. John,— "Village Life in Egypt," by Mr. Bayle St. John,— Mr. Palliser's "Solitary Rambles and Adventures of a Hunter in the Prairies,"—and Dr. Sunderland's "Journal of a Voyage in Baffin's Bay and Barrow's Straits in 1850 and 51, in search of the missing Crews." In biography—the ten volumes of "Memoir, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore," edited by Lord John Russell, will be expected with more than usual interest,—and in this department we may mention also the forthcoming "Memoirs of the Baroness d'Oberkirch," written by herself and edited by her grandson, the Count de Montholon. There is also good news for the novel reader. The author of "Zanoni," it is true, has retired into Parliament, so that for a while the muse of romance may be voiceless at Knebworth; but others of the craft are in the field. The long-talked-of novel by the author of "Vanity Fair" is, we believe, in course of being printed. The author of the "Falcon Family" has a new story ready for the season, with the title of "Reuben Medlicott." Mr. Douglas Jerrold and the authoress of "Mary Barton" are severally contemplating new adventures among the social wastes and prairies of English daily life. Intelligence from Parnassus is somewhat scanty, but good of its kind. We hear that Mr. Sydney Yendys, the author of "The Roman," has a new poem in the press; and Mr. Tennyson has composed some battalions of stanzas,—but whether they will be put under review this season is not yet certain.—*Athenæum*.

MR. CORBETT.—This gentleman has just left Queen's Bench prison, after an imprisonment of thirteen years.

A scheme is afloat to establish public gardens for the people of Plymouth and Devonport, with a small edition of the "Crystal Palace"—a building to cover an acre of ground; and for the erection of a Crystal Palace in the Sydney-gardens, Bath.

ELECTION NOTABILLIA.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The *Daily News* publishes an approximate analysis of the members of the new House in the following manner:—One broad distinction may be made between those favourable to Free-trade and those still declaring for Protection. In the list of Free-traders we find several sections united. First, we have those members of the progress party who voted for Mr. Hume's motion for the extension of the suffrage; next, new members who are understood to agree with Mr. Hume on the subject of parliamentary reform; thirdly, we have the Whigs and Liberal Free-traders; and, fourthly, the Peelites and Conservative Free-traders. This Free-trade phalanx may be mustered as follows:—

Radical Reformers	87
New members pledged to reform	26
Liberals and Whigs	208
Peelites	38

Total Liberals and Free-traders 357

The above may be taken as representing the real force of the Free-traders in the new Parliament. Let us now turn to the other side, and we find—

Derbyites	270
Derbyites who have renounced protection	29

Total Derbyite force

In this muster-roll of the Tory camp it will be seen that many elements of discord appear. Some of Lord Derby's men "go the whole hog" of protection; others will protect all things but corn; others support Lord Derby personally, though "giving up protection" altogether.

It would serve no useful purpose to repeat the entire list, after the full particulars we gave in our last number, but the following names of eighty-seven members who have voted for Mr. Hume's motion, for Parliamentary reform, are worthy of being placed on record:—

Adair, H. E. Ipswich	Keating, R. Waterford city
Aglionby, H. Cokermouth	Keogh, W. Athlone
Alcock, T. East Surrey	Kershaw, J. Stockport
Armstrong, R. B. Lancaster	King, Hon. P. J. L. Surrey, E.
Bass, M. T. Derby	Marshall, W. Cumberland, E.
Berkeley, C. Cheltenham	Macgregor, J. Glasgow
Berkeley, G. Evesham	Meagher, R. Waterford city
Berkeley, Hon. C. Bristol	Milligan, R. Bradford
Blake, M. J. Galway city	Milner, W. M. E. York
Bouverie, E. P. Kilmarnock	Moffat, G. Ashburton
Bright, J. Manchester	Molesworth, W. Southwark
Brotherton, J. Salford	Muntz, G. F. Birmingham
Caulfield, Col. Armagh co.	Murphy, Sergeant, Cork city
Clay, J. Hull	Norrey, Sir D. Mallow
Clay, Sir W. Tower Hamlets	O'Brien, Sir T. Cashel
Clifford, Col. Hereford (pnd.)	O'Connell, Maurice, Tralee
Cobden, R. West Riding	O'Flaherty, A. Galway city
Cockburn, Sir A. Southampton	Osborne, R. B. Middlesex
Cogan, W. H. F. Kildare	Pecheil, Sir G. E. Brighton
Cowan, C. Edinburgh	Peto, S. M. Norwich
Currie, R. Northampton	Pigott, F. Reading
Dashwood, G. H. High Wycombe	Pilkington, J. Blackburn
Devereux, J. T. Wexford t.	Ricardo, J. L. Stoke-upon-Trent
Duke, Sir J. London	Roche, E. B. Cork county
Dunlop, G. Dundee	Roebuck, J. A. Sheffield
Duncombe, T. S. Finsbury	Sadler, J. Carlisle Town
Evans, Sir De L. Westminster	Scholefield, W. Birmingham
Ewart, W. Dumfries	Scripps, G. P. Stroud
Fagan, W. Cork city	Stanley, W. O. Chester
Fox, R. M. Longford	Strickland, Sir G. Preston
Freeston, Col. Weymouth	Smith, J. B. Stockport
Gash, C. Coventry	Sullivan, M. Kilkenny city
Gibson, T. C. Manchester	Stuart, Lord D. Marylebone
Granger, T. G. Durham city	Tancred, H. W. Banbury
Greenall, F. Windsor	Thornely, T. Wolverhampton
Greene, J. Kilkenny co.	Villiers, Hon. C. P. Wolverhampton
Hall, Sir B. Marylebone	Walmsley, Sir J. Leicester
Hastie, A. Glasgow	Westhead, J. P. Knaresborough
Headlam, T. E. Newcastle-on-T.	Wilkes, B. M. Southampton
Heywood, J. Lancashire N.	Williams, W. Lambeth
Hindley, C. Ashton-under-Lyne	Wilson, M. Clitheroe
Hume, J. Montrose	Wood, Sir W. F. Oxford city
Hutchins, E. J. Lymington	
Jackson, W. Newcastle-and-L.	

The *Daily News* gives the names of twenty-six new members only as likely to support Mr. Hume's motion:—

Anderson, Sir J. Stirling	Goderich, Viscount, Hull
Barnes, T. Bolton	Hadfield, G. Sheffield
Blackett, J. B. Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Laslett, A. Worcester
Brown, V. Kerry	Lucas, F. Meath
Butler, C. S. Tower Hamlets	Mild, E. Rochdale
Carter, S. Tavistock	O'Brien, F. King's county
Chambers, M. Greenwich	Pellatt, A. Southwark
Chambers, T. Hertford	Phin, T. Bath
Cobbett, J. M. Oldham	Seymour, W. D. Sunderland
Crook, J. Bolton	Shelley, J. V. Westminster
Crosley, F. Halifax	Swift, R. Sligo county
Duffy, C. G. New Ross	Warner, E. Norwich
Gardner, R. Leicester	Wilkinson, W. J. Lambeth

We are inclined to think our contemporary's view as very fallacious. There can be no doubt that amongst the 206 "Liberals and Whigs" there are a considerable number who may be more fitly described as "Radicals," and ought not to be classed with the Whigs, with the only apparent object of swelling a party so greatly weakened and little able to accomplish anything of itself.

PROBABLE VACANCY FOR NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND.—Saturday's *Gateshead Observer* states that intelligence reached that office, just as the paper was going to press, announcing the death of the venerable Earl of Tankerville. Should this intelligence prove correct, Lord Ossulston, his lordship's eldest son, will succeed to the title and the peerage, and a vacancy in the representation will be created in North Northumberland, where Lords Ossulston and Lovaine were returned at the recent election.

THE DERBY BRIBERY CASE.—The legal gentlemen engaged in preliminarily investigating the charge of bribery at the late election in this borough have, it is said, obtained a great deal of important evidence—among other things, a number of letters from the Secretary-at-War, in addition to the one already before the public, intimately connecting him with

the recent corruptions, and evidencing a very close intimacy between himself and Frail, of Shrewsbury. The evidence to be adduced before a commission of inquiry will unfold many interesting facts, not the least interesting of which will be the manner in which the doings of the corruptionists were brought to light. Detectives from London, obtained at the instigation of the Liberals, were in the town, both during the election and for a week previous, disguised as commercial travellers, and were located at the hotels selected as head-quarters by the Tory party. Most of the men employed in bribing the electors were strangers from Nottingham and Liverpool, but chiefly from the town last-named, where it is believed they had been practising their nefarious arts for some days previously in favour of Messrs. Turner and Mackenzie.

FRAIL AND THE FREEHOLDERS OF WARWICKSHIRE.—It appears that Frail fell into an alarming blunder of judgment in attempting to buy over Mr. James Taylor and his Birmingham Freehold-land scheme—bodily, in a lump, at any price the Radical Cinnin-natus might name, together with something snug for himself when a real pious constitutional Government should be established. The individual in whose name and on whose immediate behalf the barber then professed to act was Mr. Newdegate, whose seat for North Warwick the Freehold Society threatened to make exceedingly uncomfortable; "but," writes a correspondent of the *Liverpool Advertiser*, "Taylor, instead of humouring the rogues, and trapping the plotters, threatened to split the skull of the hairdresser, who accordingly decamped like a lamplighter, and then attempted to cover his retreat by pretending it was all sham—merely to try the Reformers; an ingenious pretext, which he copied from the Shrewsbury celebrity, *Falstaff*, in the 'Did ye think I didn't know ye' scene?"

THE PRIMER AND THE BURY ELECTION.—In reply to an article in the *Times* some days back, the agent of the Earl of Derby (Mr. Thomas Statter) has addressed a letter of explanation to that newspaper, with reference to what he terms the "most unfounded charges against his lordship, of supposed acts of intimidation and oppression as connected with the late election" for Bury. He states that the article in the *Times* "will have conveyed to Lord Derby the first intimation which he will have received of the circumstances" to which the *Times* had referred. He states most distinctly, "although possessing very large property in the borough, Lord Derby has never, from first to last, in the slightest degree interfered, directly or indirectly, in the late election; he has never expressed to me, nor, so far as I know, to any one else, any preference for one of the candidates over the other; as his agent, I have never canvassed a single person, or taken any part; and, although I have a vote for the borough, I did not even record it." He then enters at some length into the cases referred to, and shows, with great minuteness, that the three notices to quit (not houses, but stalls, in the market) arose from other than party considerations. He adds, that neither on this matter did he think it necessary to consult the Earl of Derby, and the responsibility of the course he had taken must rest with him alone.

The rumour that Mr. Heathcoat would retire from the representation of Tiverton in favour of Lord Ebrington has been contradicted.

COUNTY CONTENDERS.—In no case during the late county elections has any candidate on the second day passed, or even headed, one who had obtained the lead at four o'clock on the first day. A very small proportion only of the voters poll on the second day. In hard-fought Middlesex, it is only one-third of the total number, and in most cases only a sixth or seventh. In East Cumberland it was only a tenth. The second day, as a rule, never reverses the verdict of the first.—*Morning Chronicle*.

SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., has no intention of seeking a seat in Parliament at present, but purposes taking an extensive tour on the continent.—*Newcastle Journal*.

"IN WEST CUMBERLAND" (writes a correspondent in that county), "the Tories have had all their own way for many years, but there is a considerable body of Liberal voters; and, I believe, less exertion would be necessary to gain a seat than in some of the counties named in the article on 40 shilling freeholds. But our largest town, Whitehaven, is sadly hemmed in by Lord Lonsdale; and Cocker-mouth, the most liberal town in the division, alas, has its own battle to fight. In Cocker-mouth, the making of votes is going on on both sides, and it is supposed the Tories are aiming at both seats for next election. There is a body of independent electors who will struggle on against the corrupt influences which have unseated E. Horsman, to the great regret of the large majority of the inhabitants. In addition to the Castle influence of General Wyndham, there are several Tory squires in the neighbourhood, and shed-voters in the borough, otherwise the Castle would have failed. I do not know whether a petition will be presented. Morally, there is no doubt bribery has taken place, but there may be a deficiency of legal proof. A subscription of non-electors, &c., is making for a piece of plate as a testimonial to E. Horsman."

DEATH OF MR. GRANGER, M.P. FOR DURHAM CITY.—This melancholy event took place in York on Thursday, very suddenly. The hon. member had been on the northern circuit at the Durham assizes. Feeling himself unwell, he resolved to remain quiet in the ancient city of York for a few days, hoping that a relaxation from the excitement of business would be beneficial. On Wednesday a marked change for the worse presented itself. Dr. Simpson, an experienced physician, was called in, but the

disease baffled every effort, and on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, the hon. member breathed his last at Scawin's Hotel, where he had taken apartments. Mr. Granger was called to the bar in 1830. He was a Queen's Counsel, a bencher of the Inner Temple, and recorder for the borough of Hull. He has represented Durham in three parliaments, having been elected in 1841, and again in 1847, and a third time in 1852. He was an unsuccessful candidate at the elections in 1836 and 1837. The remains of the hon. member will be removed for interment in the vaults of the Temple Church.

SCOTLAND'S ANSWER TO EARL DERBY.—The signal defeat which the Government has sustained, in the person of the Lord-Advocate at Orkney and Shetland, fully closes the election contests. Scotland has responded to Lord Derby's appeal by rejecting the only Scotch member of his Administration, and the only one among his Scotch adherents who can lay claim to more than average ability. With one solitary exception, and that not strictly an exception either (we refer to Ayrshire), the fifty-one Scottish constituencies have undergone no change so far as the balance of political parties is concerned. Now, as before the election, Derbyism in the burghs is represented by a unit at Falkirk, and in the counties it has gained nothing. It is not the fault of the Conservatives that this has been the result.—*Scottish Press.*

THE LIBERALS OF EAST AND WEST GLOUCESTER contemplate measures for rescuing both divisions of the county from Toryism.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE REV. M. A. GATHERCOLE AGAIN.—A case in which the well-known vicar of Chatteris appeared as defendant (*Hawkins v. Gathercole*) was tried in the Equity Court on Thursday, before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley. The defendant being a clergyman, and the owner of the advowson of Chatteris Nuns, had mortgaged his advowson to the plaintiff for £25,000. The interest of the debt having become in arrear, the plaintiff issued a writ of sequestration, and filed a bill for a receiver. The receiver was appointed, who was also directed to provide for the service of the church. Mr. Gathercole, who had presented himself to the living, had been doing the duty of the parish, and called upon the receiver in the cause, who was Mr. Burder, the Bishop's secretary, to allow him payment for his services in the same way that he would have allowed payment to a curate if he had appointed one. The receiver and the Bishop refused to interfere, and left the matter to be decided by the Court. An affidavit was filed by Mr. Gathercole, stating that the amount of the surplice-fees did not exceed £42 per annum. He was in possession of the Vicarage-house, and also a few acres of glebe land, and his application was to be allowed £300 per annum for performing the duty. Mr. Green appeared for Mr. Gathercole, Mr. J. Smith and Mr. Roxburgh for the incumbents, and Mr. Speed for the Bishop. The Vice-Chancellor considered that he ought not to allow a larger sum to Mr. Gathercole than what would be paid in such a case to any other curate. Under the stipendiary Curates' Act, 1 and 2 Vict. c. 106, the Bishop was allowed to pay to a curate of a living, under sequestration, a certain salary not exceeding £200 a year. This referred to livings where the value did not exceed £400, and the population did not exceed 1,000 persons. In this case the living was worth £1,700 per annum, and the population was £5,000; therefore, under all the circumstances, he should make an order upon the receiver to pay Mr. Gathercole £150 beyond the amount received by him for fees, &c.; and he should still continue in possession of the Vicarage-house and glebe land.

THE EMIGRATION SWINDLING CASE.—On Wednesday, Montague and Tripe, the men concerned in getting up the "Australian Gold Mining and Emigration Company," and receiving passage-money from emigrants, were re-examined at the Mansion House. Major A. Hawkes, Mr. Charles Brown, and Mr. John Lutwyche, who were set down in the prospectus as directors, with Captain Edward Smith, who was called the secretary, appeared. Mr. R. Reed was again in attendance; but as he had advertised that he had no connexion with the company so soon as he knew he was called a "director," Alderman Carden said he was not bound to attend. James Barker deposed to paying for his own and his brother's passage. He paid it to Tripe, in the presence of Mr. Greenwood; whom he recognised in the court, and who was the "fat fellow" before spoken of. Tripe and Greenwood consulted together. Thorne, a lad who was engaged as clerk, but was only paid two weeks' wages, identified Greenwood as a frequenter of the office. He had seen Mr. Brown there; also Captain Smith, and Major Hawkes. Sometimes twelve gentlemen attended on a board-day. Mr. Lutwyche he had not seen, but had heard him spoken of. The inquiry, which is now conducted by the City Solicitor, was again adjourned. On Friday, Tripe and Montague were committed for trial.

COLLINS, THE PAWNER OF PORTRAITS OF "EMINENT" PEOPLE, has been again remanded by the Westminster Magistrate; who has announced that he shall eventually commit him for larceny in one case.

HOW THEY LIVE IN ST. GILES'S.—At Bow-street, on Wednesday, Dennis Daily, Cain Mahony, Catharine M'Gair, and other occupants of the filthy tenements in Church-lane, St. Giles's, was summoned before Mr. Henry for refusing to comply with the provisions of the new act for the regulation of com-

mon lodging-houses. Inspector Reason, of the A division, who has been for some months engaged in the hopeless labour of enforcing the regulations of the act, informed the Court that he visited the house, No. 6, Church-lane, St. Giles's, at midnight, on the 21st ult. In the room occupied by Daily he found fourteen persons sleeping on the floor, on four beds composed of matting and shavings, saturated with filth and vermin. The first bed contained a woman, a girl of 16, a boy of 14, and three boys from 8 to 10 years of age; in the second bed, a man who slept with his mother, and paid 8d. a week for the accommodation; in the third bed, a woman, a girl of 13, a girl of 10, a boy of 6, and a boy of 8, for which the woman paid 1s. a week; in the fourth bed, a man, his wife, a girl of 11, a girl of 9, a boy of 6, and a girl of 4, for which 1s. per week was paid. There were no bedsteads, and no partitions to separate the sexes. Witness understood from the defendant himself that he paid 3s. a week to his landlord for the room, which had never been registered at Scotland-yard, owing to the refusal of the defendant to obey the new regulations, which had been repeatedly explained to him. His room was only fit for six persons, but he had on one occasion found five families there, consisting of twenty-four persons. There was no water in the house. Sergeant Hunt, 4 F, deposed to having repeatedly cautioned the defendant, both before and since the issuing of the summons, but it had no effect upon him. He had never found the man engaged in any work. Mr. Henry inflicted a fine of 40s., or eight days' imprisonment in default. The defendant, who said he had not got 6s. or 5s. worth of goods in the world, was committed. Sergeant Hunt stated that on visiting the room occupied by Mahony he found four beds on the floor, without division; and in the first a man who paid 6d. a week; in the second the defendant himself, his daughter, aged 14, a boy of 16, a boy of 14, and a boy of 10—also his children; in the third, a man and his sister, aged 22, who paid 1s. a week; and in the fourth a woman who paid 6d. a week. The defendant told witness that he paid his landlord 3s. a week for the room. Peterkin, the summoning officer, stated that he went to Mahony's room the previous evening, and found that he had got rid of his lodgers, and promised to have no more. Mr. Henry would defer his decision in this case to see if the defendant kept his promise. The defendant M'Gair said she had lived upon her lodgers for thirty-five years, having been a widow twenty years. She was a very old woman, incapable of labour, and it was stated that she occupied three rooms, had beds and bedsteads, but no partitions to separate families. She paid a rent of 8s. a week, and, at the time when the officers visited her, her lodgers were paying her 12s. 9d. per week. Mr. Henry: "You are making a profit of 4s. 9d. a week out of your rooms, and you cannot do this without complying with the act." The defendant: "Why, your honour, I have 3s. a week to pay for cleaning the rooms, and mighty little is there left to live upon, for sometimes I'll not have so many lodgers in the house, and how'll I put up partitions?" Mr. Henry considered that she could do so out of the profits she was making; but she appeared to be a very obstinate woman. However, he would give her a week either to comply with the act or get rid of her lodgers. The decision of his worship in each of the other cases was postponed on the same conditions.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—At Guildford, on Tuesday, Maria Chitty, the woman who killed one of her two little children with a wooden mallet, was put on her trial for murder. At the time of the act, the woman's husband was in a lunatic asylum; and the evidence clearly showed that she herself was insane. The jury accordingly acquitted her, as not being of sound mind when she killed her child.

WHITEBAIT DINNERS.—A case heard in the Sheriff's Court, the other day, became one of some public interest and curiosity, from the disclosures which were made as to the immense profits which were gained by the tavern-keepers of Greenwich, Blackwall, and elsewhere, by the supply of the luxury recognised as a "whitebait" dinner to the London visitor. Several of the witnesses estimated the profits upon a dinner of this "little fish" as exceeding 300 per cent.; and one of the waiters at an inn, in answer to a question put by Mr. James, one of the counsel, gave, as instance, this fact—that on Thursday last they had supplied as many as 44 "whitebait" dinners, for which the charge made was half-a-crown per head, realizing a sum of £5 10s. The quantity of fish which had been required to furnish these 44 dinners had only cost the landlady 8s. 6d.

DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF A HUSBAND.—At the Edinburgh Jury Court, second division, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Janet Donald, or Eadie, obtained a verdict of £100 for herself, and of £200 for her children, as compensation for the death of her husband, who had been killed in the pit of the Barton's-hill Coal Company, at Dykehead, owing to the unsafe condition of such pit, in which the deceased was engaged as a collier, or miner, or drawer.

A PATRIARCHAL DAME.—In April last died, in Brooklyn, New York, Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, at the patriarchal age of 145 years. This venerable old lady was equally remarkable for plurality of husbands as for length of days. She had been united to no fewer than eight partners—four in Scotland and four in America. She was amazingly active, and her eyesight never failed her. Thirty children survive to lament her death, which an antediluvian could hardly call premature.—*Morning Advertiser.*

The Postmaster-General has issued a notice forbidding any of the officials to solicit Christmas-boxes, under pain of dismissal.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (AUGUST).

ELECTIONS, like everything else, must have an end, and so we again find ourselves in possession of time and leisure for summarising, for the benefit of our readers, the contents of the monthly and quarterly journals.

The leading article of the **BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW**, in respect to both priority and importance, is entitled, "The Christian Ministry to Come," though it is mainly devoted to the ministry of the past and present. It is candid in spirit, and comprehensive in its range, and will be read with interest throughout. Of "our resolute orthodox majority," it is said:—

"Now we must confess, that with all our sense of the good qualities of our Evangelical friends, there are aspects of character sometimes observable among them which we could wish to see somewhat changed. In our judgment, the truth they hold is, in its substance, the truth; but we sometimes feel bound to lament that it is not allied with a larger thinking; and with a more expansive feeling; with less worship of the letter, and a richer inhaling of the spirit; and with a much higher admiration of the pure, the generous, and the noble, as these are apprehended by the better class of minds even among men of the world. The virtues of this class of professors of Christianity we rejoice to think are great; but we regret that they are so often conventional, sometimes ascetic, verging often, as the consequence, upon the pharisaical delusion which is ever ready to suggest that orthodoxy is in itself so virtuous a thing that it cannot fail to cover a multitude of sins. Manifest it is, that a man may have his fixed ecclesiastical relationship, may be most orthodox as to the rate of his contributions towards religious objects, may stand high by reason of the figure he makes at religious meetings, and especially on account of the edifying seal with which he denounces all the known or reported heresies of the times—and, nevertheless, be pitifully deficient in respect to any habit of inquiry that might give him a right to be a man of positive opinions, and in respect to many of those moral qualities which even the schools of heathenism might have sufficed to teach him, and in which many of his worldly neighbours are allowed to surpass him."

On the other hand—

"If orthodoxy may be much too rigid, there is something else that may be much too lax. . . . Bold men are not always wise. Innovation is fully as likely to be on the side of error as on the side of truth. As we have said, if to cleave to the old may be able, to run after the new may be childish. In our recent pulpit literature we have some indications, especially in the case of a few of our younger men, of a tendency to look for models as religious teachers in quarters where it is hardly likely the best models will be found. One of the symptoms of such a tendency meets us in a certain mannerism of style, which sufficiently betrays its origin. Another effect of such evil communication is observable in a verbose and cloudy method of dealing with the distinctive doctrines of the Gospel—so much so, that if the nature of these doctrines be not learnt from other sources, there is nothing in this new style of exposition to afford you the least assistance in attaining to a just conception of them. Nor is this all. Where such tastes are perceptible, it is commonly found that the preacher is much more disposed to dwell on what is collateral to the Gospel, than upon what is properly of its substance; the sympathy of the preacher being, it would seem, not so much with what is really Christian, as with that ethical, or border truth, which is common to Theist and Christian."

Several pages are devoted to the class of preachers represented by Hare, Maurice, Trench, and Kingsley, whose excellences are freely acknowledged; these, however, being alleged to be subject to some heavy drawbacks, which, with their inconsistencies, must serve to frustrate their great and common object:—

"Most of our readers will be aware, that in the attempt of Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Maurice to extend the influence of Christianity more thoroughly to the relations of every-day life, they have committed themselves to certain speculations of an economic description, to which they have given the name of Christian Socialism. These speculations, however, do more credit to the feeling of our authors than to their judgment. With all due respect, also, be it said, they are such as would be much more in place with Christian ministers in some other connexions than with the clergymen of the Church of England. To pour forth lamentations over the hardships of the relations between employers and employed, as in the case of tailors and their masters, and in the same breath to become loud in the praise of a system which, at the cost of the people, and largely of the poor, raises the ministers of religion to a baronial greatness, and endows them with a baronial wealth, is not exactly the most edifying exhibition of consistency the world might witness. Nor can we estimate the general ethics of this school so highly as we might otherwise have done, when we call to mind the web of sophistries by which alone such men can retain their places in this system—the condition of an unfeigned approval of all and everything in that system being insisted upon in terms the most rigid that could be devised for the purpose."

Rivalling this article in length and elaboration is another devoted to an historical disquisition on our periodical press, suggested by the appearance of Lord Jeffrey's life, and the narrative of his labours as editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. The writer allows that at the period when that journal appeared the literary criticism of the age had fallen below its authorship; "the men who affected to sit in judgment on the writings of others, being themselves, with rare exceptions, the veriest dullards and hacks in their vocation;" but he ridicules the idea that, as regards literature—

"The land of Shakspeare and Milton, of Bacon and

Newton, of Dryden, Defoe, Addison, Swift, Bolingbroke, Goldsmith, and Johnson, had fallen so low, that it was left to a small band of young men, hitherto unknown, to startle it into wakefulness, by utterances such as its literati had wholly lost the power of delivering."

The rationale of the *Edinburgh's* success is stated to be this:—

"The *Edinburgh Review* did not become famous thus suddenly because the men who wrote in it were giants, and all who went before them were pygmies. The fact is, there are fashions in literature, as in tastes of all kinds; changes which come in their season, and endure for their season. . . . The old channels of authorship did not afford the outlets which the literary mind felt to be necessary to its purpose, and the swelling waters forced for themselves a new passage. . . . The mission of the originators of this project was not to make the world sensible to the existence of powers in them which had no place elsewhere, so much as to bring its sluggish thought to the fact, that when old modes of action become ineffective, it is time to cast about for new modes, which may be, in their turn, what the old have once been. The more cultivated and capable mind of the age had expanded, needed larger space, and it came."

We must pass by the censures passed on the Northern luminary for the irreligious spirit which at one time marked its pages, as well as the criticisms on the respective styles of Jeffrey and Sydney Smith, just, however, quoting one bit in reference to the latter:—

"In one memorable particular, even Sydney Smith was the patron of a sham. The greatest sham in this Great Britain of ours, according to his own account of it, is the Church of England. If we may believe him, not a decent piece of humanity would ever be found presenting itself as a candidate for the order of priesthood in that Church, did not that Church take care to keep a very large supply of loaves and fishes in sight, so as to warrant the leanest clerk in indulging the hope of being allowed to come in some day for a refreshing share of them. Nevertheless, the said clerks are all required to vow that they are moved, and do profess to be moved, by quite other influences, and our jocular friend Sydney Smith among the rest! The pretence is, that they are constrained by the Holy Ghost to give themselves to the oversight of souls; the reality is, that they have set their hearts, or rather their stomachs, on the provender in the distance. This, be it remembered, is Mr. Smith's own account of the matter, and this very knight-errant, in his war against shams, gives himself, day by day, through a long life, to the upholding of this most monstrous of shams—ay, and contrives to amass a considerable fortune by so doing!"

In a paper on "Pre-Raphaelism in Art and Literature," justice is done to a school, respecting the merits of which general readers have, we suspect, but a very hazy notion. "The Life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli," while admitted to have many points of deep interest, provokes the Reviewer by its blue-stockingism and Emersonianism. "Australia and its Wealth" is full of details, sure to be read with eagerness just now. On the subject of emigration, it is fitly asked:—

"While thousands are thus quitting our shores, what have we as Congregationalists been doing for the hundreds of our own people who have left, or are about to leave us? The Church of England is active, openly active; the Church of Rome is, alas! most perseveringly and insidiously active; but have we, whose fathers sent the 'Mayflower' across the then almost unknown Atlantic, with her precious freight of bold, true-hearted Christian men—have we chartered a single vessel in which brethren, bound to a far more distant coast, could find congenial society, and join together from Sabbath to Sabbath in their old accustomed worship? Surely somewhat ought to be done; surely those principles which our fathers bequeathed to their children as a goodly heritage, are worthy transmission to this yet more newly-found world; surely, looking with blameless exultation on those noble states founded by our pilgrim fathers two hundred and thirty years ago, we ought to arouse ourselves to the work now, and send forth our brethren with aid, and counsels, and heartfelt prayers, to found, perchance, another New England on the shores of the far Pacific."

There are four other articles, headed "Ancient Mariners"—"Hakluyt Publications"—"Syriac Literature"—"Letters of Athanasius"—"Old French Memoirs," and "Industrial Instruction," which give variety to the contents of the Review, and which we can commend for perusal, though unable to find room for comment upon them.

The PROSPECTIVE REVIEW has an article on the report of the Oxford University Commission, characterised by great cleverness and brilliancy. We had marked several passages quotable for their graphic power or epigrammatic smartness, but give, in lieu of these, the concluding paragraphs:—

"From without, our chance of a reform in Oxford is much greater. The Heads of Houses do not know where they stand. Oxford is unpopular. Innovation may not come this year or next, but give destiny time, and it will be. It is useless to count up the number of her scholars—to demonstrate that, since the middle ages, her teachers have never been so many, or so diligent, or so useful. Mere labour will not save her. Year by year, hour by hour, as it were by a magical or secret influence, authority and dominion are leaving the classes that reverence her, and pass to those who know her not. What do the people in Wigan care for the Dons in Oxford? The authority which the cultivated and hereditary gentry of England have exercised for ages, is now to be transferred to classes not more instructed, not more wise, not more learned, not more refined—inferior in gentleness, in grace, in judgment, but superior in overbearing labour, in coarse energy, in the faculty of work. It will be well if the wisest designs, the best opinions, the most beneficent institutions, the most time-honoured and efficient establishments, prevail against that ardent ignorance, that unknowing energy, that sharp and overweening decision. It will be much if pure argument, if deliberate eloquence, if

wise reasoning, avail with men whose notions are so narrow, whose fancy is so weak, whose indolence is so finite. To them we doubt if Reason will justify her children—we are certain she will do no more. If we are to defend the nonsense of antiquity as well as its sense, we shall speedily cease to defend either. Will Financial Reformers neglect the sinucures of All Souls? Will scoffers at the House of Lords crouch before the Hebdomal Board? Will believers in mesmerism be tender to Magdalene or Merton?

"Lastly, Oxford has vexed the English people—she has crossed their one speculative Affection; she has encountered their one speculative Hatred. So often as a Tractarian clergyman enters a village, and immediately there is a question of candlesticks, and crosses, and roodlofts, and piscines—immediately people mutter, 'why that is Oxford.' More than that. A hundred educated men (as Romanists boast) with her honours to their names, and her token on their faces, and her teaching on their minds, have deserted to the enemy of England. This can not be answered. These people are ever busy; their names are daily in the papers; they visit out of the way places; they are gazed at in the quietest towns;—and wherever one of the grave figures passes with a dark dress, and a pale face, and an Oxonian caution, he leaves an impression. The system which trained him must be bad. Such is our axiom;—tell an Englishman that a building is without use, and he will stare; that it is illiberal, and he will survey it; that it teaches Aristotle, and he will seem perplexed; that it don't teach science, and he won't mind; but only hint that it is the Pope, and he will arise and burn it to the ground. Some one has said this concerning Oxford; so let her be wise. Without are fightings, within are fears."

The review of the "Eclipse of Faith" (from this quarter) will be read with interest by those who have read the book. For ourselves, we have been struck with the gingerly manner in which a confessedly powerful writer is handled, the concluding acknowledgment being:—"Take it altogether, however, this book is the cleverest, liveliest, most liberal and most successful attempt to expose the weak side of the school it combats, that we have met with." "Heresies about Inspiration" is a brief paper, of course suggested by a recent event, respecting which it is declared—

"It is needless to dwell on the harshness and gross injustice of this sentence. Even admitting that their [the New College students] opinions were of dangerous tendency, it is obvious they were placed in College for the avowed object of being guided and assisted by the light and power of superior minds, to the knowledge of what is sound and true. But what are we to think of instructors, who strip themselves of their proper functions, the moment the exercise of them is attended with any difficulty? who silence, instead of attempting to convince; and who summarily thrust out from their presence, the earnest, questioning spirits whom the mingled force of love and wisdom should have won over, if not to their own views, at least to views which might have a source, equally with their own, in deep reverence for truth and the God of truth? We read of such spiritual tyranny, perpetrated in the name of Christianity and Protestantism, with inexpressible disgust."

"Regal Rome," "The Gift of Tongues," and "Memoirs of Chalmers," are the topics of the remaining articles.

The ECLECTIC REVIEW discusses two very practical topics; the first being "India and our Supply of Cotton," in which road-making, the abolition of monopolies, and "fixity of tenure," are shown to be the great wants of our Anglo-Indian population; and the second on "the Limits of Testamentary Bequests"—a too little considered subject for its gravity and the extent of the interests which it involves. The writer briefly and pithily discusses these questions.

"Ought man to have the power of bequeathing landed as well as personal property? Supposing this conceded to him, Ought he to have the power of bequeathing all his property to whomsoever he will? And, Ought society, besides securing the transfer of the property, to undertake to carry out the wishes of the testator, as to the subsequent uses of that property?"

The first is answered affirmatively, as is also the second, saving the right which the wife is conceded to have to a share in her husband's property. The third conclusion is, that—

"It is wise and expedient that Government should ensure the transfer of property according to the will of the testator, but should peremptorily decline to be responsible for its appropriation. If men wish to build an hospital, or a meeting-house, or a club-house, let them do so, and leave to their successors all the powers they themselves possess; or, to quote again the sentiment of Gibbon, let the power of the testator expire with the acceptance of the testament, each Briton of mature age and discretion acquiring the absolute dominion of his inheritance; and let not the simplicity of law be clouded by the long and intricate entails which confine the happiness and freedom of unborn generations."

We might have added, "The Oxford University Commission" as a third topic of much practical importance and present interest. It is mainly directed to such incidents and probabilities as indicate that—

"The better elements in Oxford must prevail over the worse. The ambition of the place will be too much for its bigotry. There are, in fact, numerous causes which assure us of deep inward discontent, likely to increase and to give a greater and greater impetus to the reforming party. It was not the object of the Commission to state and explain these, yet they appear distinctly enough in the report, and need to be well meditated on and digested by those who desire university reform."

"Autobiographies of Gillies and Jerdan" heads a paper devoted to the unpleasant task of showing

that the disappointments and difficulties of which the literary worthies in question have complained with bitter querulousness are properly to be set down, not as contingencies of the literary vocation, but as the results of their own improvidence, recklessness, and folly. "The Life and Poetry of Delta" and "The Grenville and Rockingham Correspondence" are very readable papers; and if that on "Peacock's India in Greece" is not equally so, it arises from the subject, and not from a want of pains-taking on the part of the author.

In the NORTH BRITISH REVIEW the place of honour is, of course, assigned to Lord Cockburn's Life of Jeffrey, the writer of the paper dilating in an amusing spirit of nationality on Scottish intellectual characteristics, and the all-pervading influence of the *amor Scotiæ* among his countrymen. "Liturgical Reform in the Church of England" is characteristic of the source from whence it emanates. The writer sees clearly, and describes forcibly, the anomalies and mischiefs bound up with the very existence of the Establishment, but abruptly stops short at the very brink of the obvious moral. The see-sawing and casuistry to which he resorts in examining the services of the Church of England are palpable enough. Thus, of the Burial-service we are told—

"It may be inexpedient—we are of opinion that it is highly so—to apply, without restriction, the language of Christian privilege to all the members of a Church into which every citizen is baptized, as a matter of course. Still, it is of the utmost moment to observe that this does not amount to an error of doctrine. The theology on which the service reposes is not falsified by perplexities of application only; and when the fact of the inapplicability of all cases is so notorious as to serve as a practical commentary on the words, we can readily conceive that a good man may use them under the assurance that no one is practically deceived by them, and that the necessary correction will be supplied by the understanding of the hearers."

"The Crisis of Political Parties" is written in a very effective style, which occasionally rises into eloquence; but its range is not wide, and it is conceived too much in a dilettanti spirit. The continued existence of the Derby Ministry is strongly deprecated, among other reasons,

"On the ground of public morality and Parliamentary honour, which of late years have received so many severe shocks. We have seen a Ministry come into power on the ground of the necessity of the appropriation clause, and resign that ground after they had been a year in office. We have seen a Ministry appointed and a Parliament elected, for the object of defeating the policy of commercial freedom, and end in carrying out that policy in its fullest meaning. We have seen a third Ministry unseat its antagonists on the question of a coercion bill for Ireland, and almost immediately find themselves compelled to propose a still more stringent one themselves. And if the country now allows a fourth Ministry to retain, as Free-traders, offices which they have sought and obtained as Protectionists, it will have made itself a *particeps criminis*, and will have given its sanction to a system discreditable now, and ominous of future evil."

Equally to be dreaded is the return to office of the Whig party, respecting which it is cleverly said—

"It has been like an Ark to our Constitution during a deluge of no ordinary violence and no short duration. But we do not read that Noah felt himself called upon, out of gratitude, to live in the ark after the deluge had subsided. We do not testify our sense of the services of the bows and spears which scattered our enemies at Agincourt and Crecy, by furnishing them up for the battles of to-day. We do not show our respect for the superannuated veterans who fought half a century ago, by intrusting our defence now to their impaired vision and their enfeebled strength. We pension off the old warriors, and we hang up the antiquated armour and the rusty firelocks which won our ancestral victories, and show our gratitude by tender reverence, not by untimely use."

The great desideratum is alleged to be the consolidation of the elective or middle party, already existing and strong, and Lord John Russell being transplanted to the House of Lords.

"We see no serious impediments to the formation of a Ministry, comprising, for example, Lord Clarendon, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Granville, Lord Carlisle, Lord Panmure, Mr. Labouchere, Lord Dalhousie (when he returns), and possibly Lord Palmerston, as principal members, and Mr. James Wilson, Mr. Cornwall Lewis, the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. Frederick Peel, and others, as secondary colleagues."

The Manchester School are not only shut out, but are sketched with severity, as indeed they have been on former occasions in this Review.

"Archbishop Whately on the Errors of Romanism," is a review of the tracts entitled "Cautions for the Times," which are here ascribed to the clear-headed Protestant ecclesiastic of Dublin. The other articles which make up a superior number of the *North British* are on "Ornithology," "American Poetry," "Life and Letters of Niebuhr," "Primeval Archaeology of Britain," and "Prince Albert's Industrial College of Arts and Manufactures."

The politics of BLACKWOOD having become Derbyan, we are spared the usual Anti-free-trade article, and in place of it have an abundance of large talk about the electoral success of the Ministry, which looks very like a whistling attempt to keep up a declining courage, and at the same time an utter absence of statement or principle bear-

ing on the future policy of the party thus merrily returning from the funeral of Protection. We gladly turn to the other end of the magazine, i. e., the beginning, where we once more have "Christopher under Canvaas," profoundly discoursing on Milton's "Paradise Lost," and on the relationship of the human to the divine. A most seasonable and Blackwoodish paper, too, is that entitled, "The Moor and the Lake;" while there are besides "Katie Stewart; a True Story," and Sir Bulwer Lytton's fiction.

KITTO'S JOURNAL OF SACRED LITERATURE being worthy of more than a brief notice of a few lines, we must needs pass by for future reference.

The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR continues its valuable series of theological articles with one entitled "The Test of Miraculous Attestation." "Dissent in Scotland" is brought to its last, and, to Voluntaries, most interesting chapter. "The Words for the Wise" have for a text, "Our common Protestantism." We hope to quote from them, but it must not be now. "The Only Sixpence; or, the Child's Offering," is a charming "Tale for Boys"—one of a set of tales which we should think have done the magazine good service. A practical paper on Sunday Schools, and others on the "Canon of the Old Testament"—"the Primeval period of Britain"—and "Schiller and Goethe in relation to Christianity," occupy the remaining space, save that there is the Monthly Retrospect, which lengthily and ably sums up electoral results.

The BIBLE AND THE PEOPLE has a paper on the importance of definite religious principles, as opposed to an intolerant latitudinarianism, in which sound views are very emphatically and angularly expressed. Those who heard "A Moderate Churchman's Objection to the Anti-state-church Movement" as a speech, will be glad to see it here in the form of an article.—TAIT'S MAGAZINE continues its review of the governments of continental Europe. In the political articles, an opinion is expressed that it will be found impossible to array a successful majority against Lord Derby, and that, in the absence of a thorough union on the Opposition benches, he may hold power for seven years. There are several sprightly articles of a light character.—MR. CASSELL'S EDUCATOR is crammed full of the materials of knowledge. His ILLUSTRATED EXHIBITOR is as good as at its commencement. The first volume makes such a picture-book as for handsomeness and cheapness has not, we suppose, ever been within the reach of the many until now.—THE HISTORY OF THE PAINTERS OF ALL NATIONS, of which we have the first part, is a work of a more ambitious kind, appearing under the editorship of Mr. Digby Wyatt. It commences with the very characteristic pictures of Murillo, which, with the letter-press, are very carefully and admirably got up.—CHARLES KNIGHT'S CYCLOPEDIA OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE has reached the close of the first volume—a goodly and valuable one. The work is dedicated to the Queen, by permission.—THE BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE gives us the lives of Samuel Drew—Roger Williams—Thomas Ingoldsby (Rev. R. H. Barham)—Blumenbach, and Joseph Hume. The narrative of the labours of the last named will excite wonder, and, we should hope, the gratitude of politicians too young to have them in their memory. We read that "Tom Ingoldsby" was "imbued with the true spirit of religion, which, as a minister of the Church of England, he was enabled to evince in the most conclusive and appropriate manner," with a surprise for which we find adequate reason in the brief sketch of his life here given.—WONDERFUL THINGS is an addition to a class of publications which is becoming rather numerous. It dilates for the benefit of the juveniles, and, therefore, in a pleasing style, on Pyramids, Mosques, Great Walls, Temples, Walhallas, Alhambras, and similar marvels of art.

Narrative of a Residence in Siam. By FREDERICK ARTHUR NEALE, Author of "Eight Years in Syria." London: National Illustrated Library, 227, Strand.

OUR European knowledge of the country of Siam is by no means full or accurate. Any work adding to its sum, or assisting its correctness, will be welcome to readers, scientific, commercial, and literary. Mr. Neale resided some time in the Siamese capital; but was, he tells us, young both in years and understanding, so that he neglected many opportunities of acquiring valuable information; the loss of which he now regrets in the compilation, partly from notes and partly from memory, of the sketches contained in this volume. The claim of the book must not, therefore, rest on the importance of its contributions to a more perfect knowledge of this country and people; but on the interest of its incident and personal adventure. At the same time, we suppose, Mr. Neale means us to accept it as reliable as far as it goes; and although his tone is generally too jaunty and trifling to commend him strongly as a witness and instructor, we have no grounds, external or internal, for distrusting the substantial truthfulness of his reports. In that case, his book has some value; for on the nature, produce, and resources of the country, and on the manners and customs of the

people, he has many things both novel and interesting to say. To his own narrative, also, is appended a brief and excellent sketch, by another hand, of the history of Siam, and of embassies from Europe to the Siamese court. Altogether, a very agreeable and instructive volume is made up: and we cannot better commend it than by extracting the following account of the capital city of Siam, Bangkok—the information contained in which will be new to most readers:—

"Yet another tack, and one more turning in the river, and lo! the glories of the floating city burst upon our admiring gaze. It was night—dark night; neither moon nor stars were in the heavens. But what cared Bangkok, with its million globes that lighted the river's broad surface from side to side, for night or darkness!

As far as the eye could reach, on either side of the river, there was one endless succession of lights—lights variegated, and of every imaginable colour and shape, and such only as Chinese ingenuity could ever invent; every little floating house had two or more of these lights; the yards and masts of the vessels and junks (and these were by no means few) were decorated in like manner; the lofty pagodas or minarets of the walls were one blaze of light. It was the most striking, the most beautiful panorama I ever witnessed: nor, had we been a day later, should I have enjoyed the spectacle, for the night of our arrival chanced to be that of one of the greatest feast-days in China—the feast of lanterns. . . . The first light of morning enabled us to obtain an obscure glimpse of the long range of floating houses that lined the river on either side. By night they looked gaudy enough and sufficiently brilliant in our uninitiated imagination to have risen up into stately palaces, glittering with the golden light of the sun's early ray; in the morning they appeared a nondescript confusion of cabins, pagodas, junks, canoes, vessels, fishing-boats, rafts, and rafts, and heavy-looking piles of bamboo and timber. As the sun cleared the atmosphere, however, things assumed a pleasanter aspect; and by the time that we were fairly under weigh, and working towards the anchorage, the whole city of Bangkok, consisting of a long double, and in some parts treble, row of neatly and tastefully painted wooden cabins, floating on thick bamboo rafts, and linked to each other in parcels of six or seven houses by chains, (which chains were fastened to huge poles driven into the bed of the river,) rose like a magic picture to our admiring gaze. Junks of 1,400 tons were lying close alongside these floating cabins—so close, that they could converse with each other with the greatest facility; and one vessel—a Portuguese that was working tack and tack with us up the river—approached so close to the houses, that, in going about, she came foul with, and carried away with her, half-a-dozen of these floating domiciles. The tide was running down rapidly, and so soon as the brig disentangled herself, away went these houses at a steamer's pace, amidst the vociferous hootings and shoutings of their tenants; and before many minutes had elapsed, they had disappeared round a corner of the river, and were stranded on the opposite shore; but they sustained no great injury, for, with the simple difference that their dislodgment was involuntary, this was, after all, nothing but the method adopted by the natives themselves when desirous of changing the position of their shops. If the air of the "Fleet-street" of Siam does not agree with Mrs. Yow-chow-fow and her children, or they wish to obtain a more aristocratic footing by being domiciled higher up and nearer to the King's palace, then all they have to do is to wait till the tide serves, and, loosing from their moorings, float gently up towards the spot they wish to occupy. On such occasions the men are armed with long bamboo poles, to keep their houses from coming in contact with any of the many vessels that are at anchor in the river; and every soul on board, every ship, and every one within hail, halloo and scream to each other in the most appalling manner, leading a stranger to imagine that the interests of the State must be at stake, and dependent entirely on the safe navigation of that one small floating house.—Bangkok, the modern capital of Siam, and the seat of the Siamese Government, was computed, at the period of my residence there, to consist of seventy thousand floating houses or shops; and each shop, taking one with another, to contain five individuals, men, women, and children; making the population amount to 350,000 souls; of which number 70,000 are Chinese, 20,000 Burmese, 20,000 Arabs and Indians; the remainder, or about 240,000, being Siamese."

Mr. Neale, we ought to say, indulges a rather ostentatious animalism; and is strongly prejudiced against Americans—especially if missionaries.

The volume is illustrated by a profusion of elegant woodcuts, which, the preface states, are from original drawings made in the country, and may be relied on for accuracy.

The Free Church of Ancient Christendom, and its Subjugation under Constantine. By BASIL H. COOPER, B.A. London: A. Cockshaw.

THE specific purpose of the "Library for the Times" could not be better served than by a really first-rate book on the first three centuries of Christianity. The only danger would be, that the stand-point of a thoroughly Anti-state-church writer—although the only point whence, truly and comprehensively, the history of the Church in all ages can be viewed—and the special attention given to the polity of the Church, should induce an unconscious bias, injurious to the independence of the writer—corrupting the fairness of his judgments, and narrowing the sympathies which, for such a task, should be free and universal. We rejoiced, then, greatly, in the announcement of Mr. Cooper's intended volume; but we confess to have felt some anxiety, lest, as a work appearing under auspices which we desire should ever be free from the suspicion of mere partisanship, it might be open to a charge of prejudice towards any particular cast of opinions, or one-sidedness in the delineation of certain historic features of the Church's development and growth. We therefore thought this a book to be sincerely read, from beginning

to end, before pronouncing any sentence on its character or merits; and, having done so, we cannot say too emphatically, that it avoids every temptation which the very purpose of the author might be supposed to surround him with, and meets our every desire as a faithful and impartial work.

Mr. Cooper has exhibited much culture and disciplined judgment in this historical sketch. We believe he need not deprecate comparison with any of the best English writers on Church history. He has made use of whatever learning the records of the most ancient times, and the inquiries of native and continental scholars in the most recent, rendered available to him. Yet he is much more than a compiler—anything but that. He views, thinks about, and represents his subject in his own way—with originality and independence. There is nothing crude or immature in the matter or manner of his work. He writes with great power and vividness—with some of the highest qualities of a good historic style.

We hail the publication of Mr. Cooper's acceptable volume with cordiality and satisfaction. It is the very book for our young men; it will greatly contribute to the diffusion of intelligent views of the constitution and development of the Church in the earliest times; and will show how the seal of historic truth is set to the great principles represented and taught by modern Anti-state-churchmen—that in accepting the patronage and aid of kings and governments, the Church of Christ sinks her character and foregoes her ends, and becomes a powerless and degraded vassal of the State. Incalculable good will come of the wide distribution of such a book; and as its literary pretensions are of the highest order, as well as its subject and contents of the deepest interest and importance, we doubt not that it will find a large and appreciative public.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Elements of Geometry.	John Cassell.
Illustrated Exhibitor.	John Cassell.
Popular Educator.	John Cassell.
The Temperance Reformation.	John Durham.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.	Blackwood & Son.
Researches into the Effects of Cold Water on the Healthy Body, &c.	Longman and Co.
Free Schools of Worcestershire (No. 4).	C. Gillpin.
Our Iron Roads.	National Illustrated Library.
Ivar; or, the Skjuts Boy.	National Illustrated Library.
Ida Pfeiffer's Visit to Iceland.	National Illustrated Library.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.	National Illustrated Library.
Imperial Cyclopædia (Part 12).	Charles Knight.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.	Routledge and Co.
The Canadian Crusade.	Hall, Virtue, & Co.
Government Connexion with Idolatry in India.	
Links in the Chain of Destiny.	
Annual Report and Record of the Society of the Friends of Italy.	

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

A WATER CAFE IN DAMASCUS.—Everywhere in the humming gush of fountains you hear the low musical laughter of Undine. Thus, through the heart of the city, the cool orders of Lebanon sing their shade. The flashing jets in the silent and sunny courts, like winks of that glancing spirit, soothe your mind long before you suspect the reason. In the bazaars and chief streets that laugh is stifled, but when you turn aside, just outside the bazaars, and pass beyond the gates, you are on the banks of Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus. In this realm of water are the *cafes*, of which, sipping a *petit verre* in the Algerine *cafe*, upon the Parisian Boulevards, and looking at the Arab women there, some Howadji have vaguely dreamed. But nothing in civilized cities reminds you of these resorts. They are open spaces upon the banks of the streams, shielded by heavy foliaged trees from the sun, and secluded entirely from any noise but that of rushing water. The finest *cafe* is entered through a large room, whose walls are striped in the usual manner, and which is furnished with shabby stools, and multitudes of *margilehs*, *chibouques*, and glass cups for sherbet and coffee. It opens into a cool, green seclusion, through which shoots a flashing stream, crossed by a little bridge. No *cafe* in the world, elsewhere, can offer a luxury so exquisite. In the hot day it proffers coolness and repose. We sit upon the little bridge, and through the massive foliage around us, catch gleams of the colour upon the nearest walls. The passionate sun cannot enter unrestrained; but he dashes his splendour against the trees, and they distil it in flickering drops of intense brightness upon the smooth, hard, black ground. We have his beauty, but not his blaze. Supreme luxury! Even the proud sun shall help to cool us by the vivid contrast of the flecks of his light, with the mellow shadow in which we sit. Beneath leaps the swift river, gurgling gladness as it shoots, like a joyful boy in running. It sweeps for ever around an old greened wall below. It is for ever overhung by blossoming figs, and waving vines, and almonds which bow it as it passes, far overleaning to hear its forest tales of Lebanon. Around us sit figures clad in rainbow brilliances, which, in placing there, Nature has preceded Art and satisfied imagination. We sip sherbet of roses or smooth Mocha coffee. Neral! It is the fountain Kioak of Damascus. Yet these resorts, with all their shabby stools and coarse matting, convey a finer sense of luxury than any similar attempt in Western life. In view of the purpose desired, these *cafes* are the triumph of art, although nothing can be simpler and ruder than the whole structure. They are the broadest and most obvious strokes in the adaptation of natural advantages to the greatest enjoyment. The streams are as wild as mountain

brooks, the trees as untrimmed as in the forest, yet the combination satisfies the strongest desire of a hot climate—coolness and repose. These resorts are the country serving the city, but not emasculated of its original character. It serves the city as a negro slave clad in his native costume, in bright trinkets and with braided hair, serves the citizen. As London in its vast parks secures for itself the crown of city luxury, namely, the unchanged aspect of fields and woods, so that awaking upon Regent's Park, you shall seem, in the lowing and tranquil grazing of cattle, and in the singing of birds in the morning silence, to be a hundred miles from men, so is it here, except that here is the golden atmosphere of romance and of the natural picturesque. But the London parks are only pastoral landscapes hung upon the city walls. The *cafés* of Damascus are passionate poems. There is the difference between a mild-eyed milkmaid and the swart magnificence of Zenobia. — *The Wanderer in Syria.*

A YANKEE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—There was a full attendance of the Commons, and a large number of the Upper House present, to hear the discussion on the Catholic Bill. The House is opposite Westminster Abbey. You reach the hall through long passages guarded by several porters. It is not much larger than our senate room in Columbus, rather longer, not so wide. There is but one desk under the speaker's chair, in which three wigged gentlemen sit scribbling. The speaker is gowned and wigged. He is a large, red-faced, thick-tongued old Saxon, full of verbosity and consequence. He is the only member who has his hat off. It strikes an American strangely, to see the deliberative gravity of the greatest power in Christendom sitting ranged in seats with their hats on. This custom will, perhaps, account for the number of bald heads among the English. You cannot see their eyes or faces except when they arise to speak. At first blush one is apt to condemn the assembly as a convention of stupidity and carelessness. Yet there is an agreeable surprise in finding so much ease, and, compared to my previous fancy, so very little formality in the arrangement and conduct of the House.

The motion pending was that of Tom Duncombe, as he is familiarly known—a Radical, and a genuine trump, besides being a handsome, black-eyed, black-haired, graceful personage. Mr. Duncombe had moved that the first clause of the bill, punishing those who take titles under the Pope, be postponed until the House should be in possession of the brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, upon which the enacting clause was founded; and he proceeded to make what was called a decided hit, between wind and water. He poured hot shot right over the heads and into the eyes of the ministers, charging them with deserting the principles of the Emancipation Act of 1829, and denouncing the preamble to the present bill compared with that of 1829 as miserable, wretched, narrow-minded, pettifogging. The speech was directed to the subject of the motion. He contended that mere public notoriety or "common clamour" (to use the Saxon) was not the evidence for grave legislation. This speech called out the legal advisers of the Government, who played the game of stove-off nicely. The Solicitor-General is a tall, white-headed, good-natured man, of imperfect enunciation. Indeed, I noticed that very few of the speakers failed to stutter a good deal. D'Israeli was a perfect stammerer throughout. What he said was pointed, but his manner was very indifferent. The most graceful elocution was that of Mr. Walpole, whose finely woven words trilled musically upon the ear, as he tendered the Conservative force to the Government, by which they are enabled to pass their bill. But Roebuck is the blazer of the Parliament. Every other member has his "right honourable and learned friend from so-and-so" over twenty times in a ten minutes' speech. Roebuck cuts to the marrow every thrust. His under lip curls over in scorn; but he met more than his match in the tall, grey-whiskered, courtly, precise, and business-like Home Secretary, Sir George Grey. He looked to me the ablest man in the Cabinet. Lord John Russell made a short and very pointed speech, displaying both tact and good nature. He always comes in to the help of his adjutants when they are pushed to the wall, and leads them off. The Premier of England, whom I had a good opportunity to see, is a little man, with a high forehead, bright eyes, and hair somewhat minus, but straggling over his face. He sits perfectly quiet, with his countenance under deep shadow, so that it is impossible to tell whether the arrows strike home or not. Let me not fail to commend the brevity and pith of the English speakers. Up they start in a twinkling, the hat coming off simultaneously. They preamble little, but shoot right at the white; reserve their antithetic brilliance for the conclusion, which is hardly uttered, before the hat is on, and they drop! If you should put a pistol ball through the heart, you could not bring them down quicker. There is no loud bawling in speaking, save among the Irish. But the cheers, cries of "Aye," and at times the perfect Babelism of the House, is as comical as it is novel to an American. — *A Buckeye Abroad.*

THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE OPERATIVE ENGINEERS.—"Little Alie-street" is situate in the immediate neighbourhood of the great East-end thoroughfare of Whitechapel, and runs into that of the Commercial-road. I know not why the Amalgamated Society placed here their offices; perhaps by reason of the proximity of two or three engineering firms; perhaps for no reason definite to themselves. But however this may be, I cannot conceive of any spot better chosen for the headquarters of a trade society; one better fitted to remind the working man at every step, at every

hour, of those evils against which such societies are instituted to contend. To the West, within a few minutes' walk, towers the huge Aldgate palace of the king of slopsellers, whilst many of his brethren, Jew and Gentile, whether in the clothing, the shoe-trade, or, indeed, any other "cutting" trade, display their plate-glass fronts in the chief thoroughfares, and the back streets swarm with the dens of the sweaters, chamber-masters, &c., by whom their ticketed rubbish is supplied. Immediately behind lie to the south the docks—those huge asylums of the "casual labour" of London—where hundreds of unemployed "hands" of all descriptions, the pick-pocket seeking to be honest, the starved-out Spitalfields weaver, the agricultural labourer turned adrift, wait and scuffle for the privilege of a day's hard work. Further on towards the river-side he might find some of those public-houses, where the power of capital exhibits itself in the vilest shape, perhaps, that it has ever put on towards the labourer; where, as the coal-whippers of old, so the ballast-heavers now, can only earn employment through intoxication; where all the usual privileges of labour are reversed, and the steady, honest, sober man, is invariably passed over by the contracting publican, and the reckless drunkard is sure of a job. Eastward are thickly scattered the "garret-masters" of the cheap cabinet trade, the men who, after toiling day and night to make up some piece of furniture, have to stagger forth with it on their backs through the streets in search of a purchaser. Somewhat further North he would find the Spitalfields weavers, quietest and timidiest, perhaps, of London operatives, whom the competition of machinery has deprived successively for the most part of their high educational, musical, and philosophical acquirements, their tastes, their comforts, their health too often, and has now reduced to the miserable pittance of some 6s. to 9s. a week. Whilst all around lies the hugest field of what may be called, alas! the compulsory prostitution of London. Courts and alleys on all sides, where not the abode of open, unblushing, professional vice, are filled with those wretched women, the slop-sellers' and the sweaters' slaves, who must often toil day and night to earn 2s. 6d. or 3s. a week, enough, perhaps, for food and drink—and what are they to do besides for shelter and raiment? What, with the vast floating population of sailors, awaying about in boisterous idleness, with pockets which if full they cannot drain too quickly? There is a labour market there, in which the devil's work generally finds a more willing purchaser, and often, at least seemingly, a kinder one, than the terrible foreman at the outfitters, whose eye is so quick to detect imperfect work, to mark the minutes over the appointed hour, to fine for delay, for vermin, for impertinence, the poor creatures whose life-blood, perhaps, is in the garment. . . . Make up the picture with the low lodging-houses and their vagrant denizens, with the "fences" of Petticoat-lane and the thieves who resort to them, with the outcast children, trooping on all sides in rags and filth, striving generally to keep up, even to themselves, a semblance of industry, with a handful of lucifer boxes, with half-a-dozen oranges, or as many onions, and on these the last outskirts, so to speak, of the labour market, competing keenly, as I saw not a month ago, three sellers to one purchaser, for the sale of an onion. . . . I say that if ever there was a place in which there seemed to rise from every housetop the cry of *Va victis* to the conquered workmen in the struggle of competition, it is that East-end of London, in which "Little Alie-street, Whitechapel," is situate. — *Ludlow.*

"CHRISTIAN FORBEARANCE."—At the last quarterly members' meeting of the Fitzroy Teetotal Association, a full account having been read of the extraordinary attack (reported by us at the time) made at the Church Missionary Society's meeting in Birmingham, on Mr. Gale, curate of All Saints Church, upon his attempting to submit, "That it be an instruction to the committee, as far as possible, to encourage the employment, as missionaries, of those gentlemen who abstain altogether from intoxicating liquors, except under the advice of a medical attendant," it was unanimously resolved:—

That this meeting, having heard of the disgraceful outrage perpetrated on the Rev. B. Gale, at the aforesaid meeting, regard the same as an unprovoked and cruel attack, and another instance of the deplorable ignorance, prejudice, and opposition, exhibited to the Temperance movement, by those who ought to be its foremost advocates, and reflecting disgrace on all who countenanced the proceedings at that meeting; and, that this meeting desires to express its sincere sympathy with Mr. Gale, under his present trying circumstances, and pray that he may long live to advocate that cause he has so valiantly defended—doubting not that this circumstance will tend to the ultimate success of the Temperance Reformation.

G. Miller, Chairman—J. P. Draper, and F. Draper, Hon. Secs.

A PARTY OF PLEASURE FOR AUSTRALIA!—Among the passengers who left for Australia in the mail-steamers "Formosa," which left Southampton on Saturday, were two gentlemen of that town, for a pleasure trip. One of the gentlemen took his wife with him; the other only made up his mind to go in her a day or two before she sailed, and as soon as he did so he went and paid his ninety guineas for a first-class berth. Fancy men going on a pleasure trip to the antipodes, and getting to the end of their voyage in ten weeks! Next year, when the Australasian and Pacific Company's steamers begin to run between Panama and Sydney, a man with a six months' holiday, and £300 in his pocket, may go round the world, and live splendidly the whole of the way.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the monthly general meeting held on Thursday, the Rev. John Harris, D.D., was elected a fellow.

GLEANINGS.

The public are heavy losers again on the Goodwood races by the mushroom betting-houses, of which at least twenty are closed.

The Countess of Neuilly, formerly Queen of the French, is now residing at Teignmouth, Devonshire.

The police stations will be shortly connected with each other, and with the railroads, by means of electric telegraphs.

The telegraphic cable across the Dover Straits has had a narrow escape, a Norwegian captain, whose anchor became recently entangled with it, having attempted to cut it with a hatchet.

"Please, sir," said an Irishman to a traveller, "would you be so obliging as to take me great-coat, here, to Boston wit' ye?" "Yes," said the man in the waggon; "but how will you get it again?" "Oh, that's mighty easy, so it is," said Pat, "for shure I'll remain inside uv it."

The plan of having mirrors fixed upon locomotives appears to have been tried experimentally so far back as 1849 on the London and South-Western Railway, but was discontinued on account of the mirrors being calculated to distract the attention of the drivers, whose duty it is to look ahead, and of the guards to look fore and aft.

A lady, who wished for some stuffing from a roast fowl which a gentleman was carving at a public table, requested him to transfer from the deceased fowl to her plate some of its *artificial intestines*.

A Boston beauty once defined the attentions of a Pennsylvanian admirer as "Sorter honest courtship and sorter not; but a darned deal more sorter not than sorter."

THE MILITIA.—The uniform of the militia is in a forward state, Government having contracted for several thousand sets, of which the greater part are already perfected. The coat is scarlet, light yellow collar, cuffs, and facings, with the narrow peak or "bob" tail; one row of Firmin's buttons, of a dark leaden colour, surmounted by a crown, fastens the coat close up to the neck.

MARRIAGE.—A wit being told that an old acquaintance was married, exclaimed, "I am glad to hear it." But, reflecting a moment, he added, in a tone of compassion and forgiveness, "And yet I don't know why I should be; he never did me any harm."

THE GREAT COMPROMISE.—The late Mr. Clay, when in conversation with the abolitionist, Mr. Gerrit Smith, of Peterborough, some years since, when asked if he held slaves, answered in words which contain a history of his character and his course. "Yes," said he, regretfully, "I have floated down with the current." It cannot be said of Clay as it was said of Wilberforce (by Lamartine), that "he went up to the throne of God with a million of broken fetters in his hands, as evidence of a life well spent."

A DEATH-BED SECRET.—A deceased Irish nobleman, who had expended a large fortune in, as he said, the cause of his country, when dying summoned his heir to his bedside, and told him he had a secret to communicate which might prove some compensation for the dilapidated condition of the family property. It was, that "crab sauce is better than lobster sauce." — *Gastronomy and Gastronomers.*

COMPLIMENT TO OUR GREAT DRAMATIST.—A writer in the *New York Quarterly Review* (a new publication just issued) says:—"I have often heard Cooper speak of poetry, and hardly ever without bringing in something about Shakespeare. He was the most enthusiastic admirer of 'Nature's darling' that I ever met. 'Shakespeare,' he said to me one day, 'is my travelling library.' When I have got him with me I never feel the want of any other book. Whatever humour I am in, he is sure to have something just suited to it. Grave or gay, practical or dreamy, lounging or wide awake, it is all one, for he has scenes and characters to fit them all. To a novel writer, above all, he is an invaluable friend. Publishers will have mottoes for every chapter; and how I should get along without Shakespeare I cannot conceive. Many a page have I turned over and over without being able to find anything to my purpose; but I never yet turned over three in Shakespeare without hitting upon just what I wanted."

BREAD MADE BY MACHINERY.—According to the last report of the Académie des Sciences, a baker, named Rolland, has at length succeeded in constructing machines for making and baking bread. By one of these machines the dough is perfectly kneaded, and with less than one-horse power. The other is a new kind of oven, with a circular moving base in iron, heated by wood or coal fire underneath. The heat and smoke pass round the walls of the oven, and over its top. The loaves are put into this oven with great facility, as its base turns round; and the workmen can always watch the progress of the baking through a glazed aperture, which is furnished inside with a reflecting light. Instead of the *glaise* which bakers use to prevent the dough from adhering to the shovel, and which sometimes gives a bad taste to the bread, M. Rolland contrives, by a current of air, to form a very thin dry skin, which causes the loaves to slide on and off the base. Satisfied as to the economy of this invention, as well as of its superiority in all other respects to the manual process, the Commission deputed to examine it have recommended its adoption for the public service.

PERPETUAL LIGHT.—A most curious and interesting discovery has just been made at Langres, in France, which we have no doubt will cause a searching scientific inquiry as to the material and properties of the perpetually burning lamps, said to have been used by the ancients. Workmen were recently excavating for a foundation for a new building, in a *debris* evidently the remains of Gallo-Roman erections, when they came to the roof of an underground sort of cave, which time had rendered almost of metallic hardness. An opening was, however, effected, when one of the workmen instantly exclaimed that there was a light at the bottom of the cavern. The parties present entered, when they found a bronze sepulchral lamp, of remarkable workmanship, suspended from the roof by chains of the same metal. It was entirely filled with a combustible substance, which did not appear to have diminished, although the probability is the combustion had been

going on for ages. This discovery will, we trust, throw some light on a question which has caused so many disputes among learned antiquarians.—*Mining Journal*.

CAVET IN THE ACT.—The following story is related of an American lawyer, who has since attained eminence in his profession. A case in which he was engaged as counsel for the defendant came on at a certain day. As he was insufficiently prepared, he was very anxious to have the case postponed for a few days, and bethought himself of an expedient. Rising with his handkerchief to his face, he addressed the Judge in accents of great apparent emotion:—"May it please your Honour, I have just been informed that my mother is at the point of death. My emotions are too great for me to proceed in this case. I move that it be postponed until the day after to-morrow." This request would of course have been granted by the Court, whose sympathies were strongly excited in his behalf; but at this moment, to the discomfiture of the lawyer, and the amusement of the audience, the shrill voice of his mother was heard issuing from the gallery:—"Ichabod, Ichabod! how often have I whipped you for lying?" The case was not postponed, nor was it gained by the afflicted counsel.

A STUDENT'S ANSWER.—A class, which graduated not a thousand years ago, embraced among its members one Tom Elliott, an incorrigible wag, but who was not noted for any particular and pointed attention to his studies. Mathematics were a particular object of Tom's disregard; and this caused him an occasional *few d'espri* with the dry Professor of Conics. On one occasion the professor, during the recitation, asked Tom to explain the method of ascertaining the horizontal parallax of the sun. Tom replied, "I don't know how." "But," said the professor, "suppose you were appointed by the Government to ascertain it, what would you do?" "I'd resign," gravely responded Tom, amid the convulsive laughter of the class; and even the professor actually perpetrated a grin.—*Gateshead Observer*.

BIRTH.

August 3, at Tiverton, the wife of H. J. NORRISH, of West Bromwich, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 29, at the British Embassy, Dresden, by the Rev. S. Lindsey, A.M., MICHAEL ARTHUR CASTLE, M.D., late of Milan, son of the late A. Castle, M.D., of New York, U.S., to MARGARET ECKERTON, daughter of the late E. SMITH, of Liverpool.

August 3, at Hanover Chapel, Peckham, DAVID, second son of the Rev. W. J. HOPE, M.A., of Lewisham-road, to FRANCES SARAH, eldest daughter of J. C. NELSON, Esq., of London; and, at the same time and place, GEORGE FARNDECK, second son of J. C. NELSON, Esq., of London; to CHILIA, second daughter of the Rev. W. J. HOPE, M.A., of Lewisham-road. Both marriages were solemnized by the Rev. J. W. HOPE, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Collyer.

August 3, at Lowestoft, Suffolk, by the Rev. F. Cunningham, M.A., Mr. JOHN LEE, of Brixton-ree, Surrey, to FERN, widow of the late H. MAY, Esq., of Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road.

August 4, at the Independent Chapel, Liscard, by the Rev. H. REES, Mr. JOHN GRIFFITH, of Liverpool, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of H. LYON, Esq., of Buckley, near Mold.

August 4, at the Baptist Chapel, Leighton, by the Rev. E. ADEY, Mr. DAVID CLARIDGE, of Northampton-street, King's-cross, to MISS LYDIA FIELD, of Leighton.

August 4, at Bristol Church, FREDERICK, second son of C. HINDLEY, of Oxford-street, London, to RHODA ANNE, fourth daughter of Mr. S. COOKE, of Mill-bridge.

August 5, at the Independent Chapel, Stroud, by the Rev. T. WHITTA, Mr. ROWLAND GRAYVILLE LONG, accountant, of Tredington, Worcester, nephew of Mr. Long, Chalford, to MISS MARGARET DAVIES, niece of Mrs. Long.

August 5, at the Great Meeting, Leicester, by the Rev. C. BERRY, Mr. WILLIAM BILLSON, of Leicester, solicitor, to MARY CHAMBERLAIN, second daughter of S. BROWN, Esq., of Elm-field, near Leicester.

August 5, at Buckingham Chapel, Clifton, by the Rev. D. THOMAS, brother-in-law of the bride, GEORGE HOLY, youngest son of J. POWELL, Esq., of Upper Clapton, and Lime-street, London, to MATILDA HANE, youngest daughter of B. LEONARD, Esq., of Clifton.

August 10, at the Chapel-house, Pudsey, the wife of the Rev. T. JOWETT, of a son.

DEATHS.

July 29, at East Looe, Cornwall, aged 90, MARGARET, widow of Commander J. H. NICOLAS, R.N., and mother of the late Rear-Admiral T. Nicolas, C.R., and Sir H. Nicolas, G.C.M.G.

August 1, at Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 71, JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. (the senior partner in the firm of Campbell, Bowman, and Ranshaw), very deeply regretted by an extensive circle of friends.

August 1, aged 2 years and 3 months, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Mr. LAYTON, 17, Friar-church, Hanover-square.

August 1, aged 35, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, from the effect of a coup de soleil, WILLIAM THOMAS CARNE, Esq., only surviving son of Joseph Carne, Esq., of Penzance, Cornwall.

August 5, in his 17th year, from the effects of a coup de soleil, JOSEPH, the beloved youngest son of H. J. WHITTA, Esq., of Old Broad-street, and Marlborough-place, Old Kent-road.

August 8, aged 28 years, after a short illness, ANNE FIDDUCK, the wife of Thomas Fidduck, Hanley, Staffordshire.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Funds have been very depressed, and there has been no inclination to give them support. The public have not bought for investment, or temporary employment of their surplus funds, and speculators profit by the resolution of our Government to enforce the observance of the treaty with America, in respect to the fisheries off the coast of our colonies, and by the statement that the potatoes are turning out so bad in Ireland. They have also had the decrease in the bullion to favour them. There has been more demand for money during the last few days, but the rates of interest and discount are unaltered.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Monday.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	100	100	99½	100½	99½	99½
Cons. for Acct.	100	100	99½	100½	99½	99½
3 per Ct. Red.	100½	100½	100½	101½	100½	99½
New 3½ per Ct.						
Annuities...	104½	104½	104	104½	100½	103½
India Stock ..	—	23½	—	287	—	282
Bank Stock ..	234	231	—	233	231	227
Excheq. Bills ..	74 pm.	74 pm.	74 pm.	71 pm.	77 pm.	77 pm.
India Bonds ..	— pm.	— pm.	94 pm.	94 pm.	92 pm.	92 pm.
Long Annuity ..	64	64	64	—	6 15-16	6 15-16

The Bank of England returns last published show a decrease to the amount of \$365,000, on the stock of bullion, in consequence of the heavy shipments of sovereigns to Australia for the purchase of gold. During the last fortnight the exports of specie have been about £900,000, chiefly in gold to Australia, and shipments continue to be made. The exports during the past week have been above £320,000, of which about £450,000 have been for Australia. Against this large export, however, we have imports of specie and bullion to the amount of £1,220,000, consisting chiefly of the remittances from Mexico, on account of the Mexican bondholders.

The Foreign Securities have in general been steady and quiet, but the quotations on Monday were somewhat lower. To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, 41 pm.; Austrian Five per Cent. Old Bonds, — (exchange fixed at 10 florins per £.). Belgian Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 54½; Brazilian Old Five, 103½; Ditto, New 4½, 3 pm.; Danish Three per Cent., 82½; Do., Five per Cent., 108; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificate, 97½; Mexican Old Bonds, for Ac. —; Ditto, New Threes, 24½ 25 24½; Peruvian Actives, 101; Ditto, New Deferred Threes per Cent., 59 58; Sardinian Five per Cent., 94½ 5; Russian Five per Cent., 120; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 104½; Sardinian Five per Cent., 94½ 5; Spanish Old Three per Cent., 48½; Ditto, New Deferred Threes per Cent., 21½ 22; Ditto, Committee's Certificate, 3 per Cent.; Passive Bonds, —; Venezuelan Three-and-a-Half per Cent., —.

Railway Shares have experienced a fall of from £1 to £8 each since our last; but the market opened better on Monday, with an improving tendency, and prices recovered from £1 to £2, but they are not now quite so good. The following are the prices of to-day:—

Aberdeen, 26 27; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Ches. June, 9 8½; Bristol and Exeter, 101 103; Caledonian, 33½ 39½; Chester and Holyhead, 20 21; Dublin and Belfast, 8 6; Eastern Counties, 104 10½; East Lancashire, 17½ 17½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64 66; Great Northern, 77 79; Great Western, 96½ 97; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79 79½; London and Blackwall, 84 84½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 106 107; London and North Western, 125½ 128½; London and South Western, 92 94; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 30 31; Midland, 76½ 77; Norfolk, 43 45; North British, 30 31; North Staffordshire, 5 4½; North Western, —; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22½ 23; South Eastern, 67 69; South Wales, 36½ 74; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 70 71; York and North Midland, 48½ 49½. FOREIGN—Central France, —; East Indian, 6½ 7½; Namur and Liege, 64 61; Northern of France, 25½ 26; Orleans and Bordeaux, —; Paris and Orleans, 53 55; Paris and Rouen, 33½ 34½; Rouen and Havre, 13½ 14½.

The reports of the state of trade in the provinces for the past week show, on the whole, a slight diminution of activity.

The monthly return to the 15th July of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom has been issued. The imports, compared with the like date of 1851, exhibit a decrease in oxen and cows, coffee, grain, and flour, rice, fruit, hemp, oil, potatoes, provisions, seeds, silk, spices, sugar, tea, wine, and wool. An increase is observable in sheep and lambs, flax, copper ore, rum, brandy, and Geneva, tallow, tobacco, timber, and cotton. The exports during the month of the produce of the United Kingdom fell off chiefly as respects the following articles:—Cotton manufactures and yarn, linens, silks, woollen and woollen yarn, haberdashery, and hardware. The items of increase are linen yarn, thrown silk, beer, earthenware, coals and culm, and metals, the result upon comparison with the same month of 1851, being a total of £5,760,000 against £8,228,123.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	99 9	Brazil	102½
Do. Account ..	99 1	Ecuador	44
3 per Cent. Reduced ..	99 1	Dutch 4 per cent ..	97 3
2½ New	100 1	French 5 per cent ..	75 50
Long Annuities ..	104 1	Gravel	91
Bank Stock	237	Meissen pr. st. new ..	24½
India Stock	231	Portuguese	37½
Exchequer Bills ..	74 pm.	Russian 4½	104½
June	74 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent ..	48½
India Bonds	94 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent	21½ 2
		Ditto Passive	51

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 6.

BANKRUPT.

BUTLEY, JOHN, Smithfield-lane, City, cheesemonger, Aug. 18, Sept. 20: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Barnard's-lane, Holborn.

ENGLAND, LOUIS, Shepperton-street, New North-road, Islington, builder, August 20, September 13: solicitor, Mr. Hudson, Ironmonger-lane, Chesapeake.

GREEN, HENRY, Dorchester, Oxfordshire, baker, August 17, September 20: solicitors, Messrs. Taylor and Colman, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Curtis and Cooke, Abingdon.

HARVEY, MARY, and HARVEY, HENRY, Halifax, Yorkshire, stationers, August 20, September 13: solicitors, Mr. Stocks, Halifax; and Messrs. Courtenay and Compton, Leeds.

MUMFORD, JOHN, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, provision dealer, August 17, September 14: solicitor, Mr. Salmon, Bristol.

NICHOLSON, JOSEPH, Shotley Bridge, Durham, ironmonger, August 17, September 16: solicitors, Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Crosby and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry, London.

REDDILL, JOHN, Gravesend, Kent, brewer, August 17, Sept. 20: solicitor, Mr. Mount, Clement's-lane.

SANDLE, JOSEPH PARNETER, North Oxendon, Essex, cattle dealer, August 18 and September 24: solicitor, Mr. Towne, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street.

SILBOWEN, JOHN, Liverpool, auctioneer, August 17 and September 7: solicitor, Mr. Yates, jun., Liverpool.

WINTERBOTTOM, JOSEPH, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, spinner, August 23 and September 30: solicitors, Messrs. Barker, Huddersfield, and Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

HENRY, PATRICK, and SONS, Glasgow, contractors, August 13 and September 3.

MERCER, ROBERT, Dumbarton, grocer, August 19 and 31.

PORTER, WILLIAM HENRY, Edinburgh, agent, August 14 and September 8.

DIVIDENDS.

Abel Walford Bellairs and James Bellairs, Stamford, Lincolnshire, bankers, final div. of 3s. 3d., August 6, and any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Bittleton's, Nottingham—William Lakin Bowyer, Macclesfield, Cheshire, grocer, final div. of 4s. 6d., August 10, and any subsequent Tuesday after October 2, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—Alexander Colvin, William Alnall, Bassett David Colvin, Thomas Anderson, and Daniel Alnall, Calcutta, merchants, seventh div. of 6 annas per 100 Sloca rupees, any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-st.—Richard Keeping, Ryde, Isle of Wight, watchmaker, first div. of 11d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-st.—David Marley, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Marines, third div. of 1s. 7d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-st.—Thomas Pope, Kidbrook, Kent, cowkeeper, second div. of 5d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-st.—Francis Sadler, Fore-street, City, furnishing undertaker, first div. of 9s., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-st.

Tuesday, August 10.

BANKRUPTS.

CRAFTREE, WILLIAM, and SHENFORD, STEPHEN, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironmongers, August 24, September 21: solicitors, Mr. Slater, Manchester, and Messrs. Richardson and Gaunt, Leeds.

FUGIL, JOSEPH, Bradford, Yorkshire, staff merchant, August 21, September 27: solicitors, Mr. Stock, Halifax, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

HASTED, JAMES, New-street, Covent-garden, cheesemonger, August 16, September 21: solicitors, Messrs. Ford and Lloyd, Bloomsbury-square.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, and HUTCHINSON, JAMES, Sunderland, Durham, grocers, August 17, September 16: solicitors, Mr. Cooper, Sunderland, and Mr. Chandler, Paternoster-row.

JONES, HUGH, Chester, grocer, August 19, September 17, solicitors, Mr. Bower, Tokenhouse-yard, London, and Mr. Hoyle, Chester.

KEDDILL, JOHN, Gravesend, Kent, brewer, August 17 and September 20: solicitor, Mr. Mount, Clement's-lane, City.

LODGE, GEORGE, jun., and HOWE, ROBERT, Leeds, flax-spinners, August 24 and September 14: solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., Leeds.

M'CRACK, THOMAS, and M'CRACK, ANDREW, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocers, August 20 and September 21: solicitors, Messrs. Shield and Harwood, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, and Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WINTERBOTTOM, JOSEPH, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, spinner, August 23 and September 13: solicitors, Mr. Barker, Huddersfield, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

HASTIE, JAMES, Carlisle, Lanarkshire, innkeeper, August 13 and September 8.

DIVIDENDS.

Richard Hansell Bell, and Errington Bell, South Shields, paper manufacturers, first dividend of 1s. 9d., any Saturday after October 2, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—William Belshaw, Ancoats, Lancashire, joiner, first div. of 7½d., October 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—Joseph Bayley Cadby, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, stationer, first div. of 9d., any Wednesday after October 2, at Mr. Hutton's, Bristol—John Greenhalgh, Badcliffe-bridge, Lancashire, draper, first div. of 5s. 2½d., October 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—Thomas Lord, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, bootmaker, first div. of 7s. 8½d., October 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—Edward Lowe, Bristol, toy dealer, first div. of 1s. 10d., any Wednesday after October 2, at Mr. Hutton's, Bristol—Bolton Molyneux, jun., Manchester, corn factor, first div. of 10s. 9d., October 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—Frederick Gales Monarratt, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, wine merchant, first div. of 4½d., any Wednesday after October 2, at Mr. Hutton's, Bristol—George Turnbull, Coxhoe, Durham, draper, first div. of 4d., any Saturday after October 2, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 31st day of July, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	35,329,155	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,964,800
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	31,265,789
		Silver Bullion	25,215
	£35,329,155		£35,329,155

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	Government Securities ..	—
Reserve	3,199,124	Dead Weight Annuity ..	13,790,720
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Ac. accounts) ..	2,195,152	Other Securities ..	10,799,655
Other Deposits	14,506,774	Notes	11,449,700
Seven-day and other Bills	1,264,978	Gold and Silver Coin ..	350,953
	£24,821,028		£24,821,028

Dated the 5th day of August, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, August 9th.

The quantity of English Wheat offering this morning from the neighbouring counties was small, and taken by the millers at 2s. to 2s. 6d. per qr. advance upon last Monday's prices. There were a few samples of new Wheat shown, and these varied considerably in quality; a great proportion exhibiting a good deal of blight. Foreign Wheat was in better demand, and likewise 2s. to 3s. per qr. dearer. Flour likewise met with more buyers, and sold at 1s. to 2s. per sack, and 1s. per barrel higher. Foreign Barley, for grinding, was dull sale, at previous quotations. A few samples of new Kentish Barley, of middling quality, obtained 30s. to 31s. White Peas 1s. to 2s. cheaper, but grey scarce and unaltered. Beans fully as dear. The arrival of Oats was not large, but unless for best fresh Corn the sale was slow at barely last Monday's prices. Linseed

Cakes reader sale. The weather has been rather unsettled for some days past. The current prices are under:—

BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat 40s. 0d.	Wheat 40s. 0d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 38 to 42	Dantzic 48 to 50
Do. White 42 to 50	Anhalt and Marks .. 37 to 40
Do. Norfolk, and Linc. 38 to 42	Do. White 40 to 42
Do. York, Red 38 to 42	Pomeranian red .. 40 to 42
Northumberland, and Scotch, White .. 40 to 44	Rostock 42 to 48
Do. Red 38 to 40	Danish and Fries-land 34 to 36
Devon, and Somerset, Red —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga .. 36 to 38
Do. White —	Polish Odessa .. 34 to 40
Rye 30 to 32	Marianopolis & Berdianski 38 to 40
Barley 26 to 31	Taganrog 38 to 40
Scotch 26 to 30	Brabant and French .. 36 to 44
Angus —	Do. White 40 to 44
Malt, Ordinary .. 46 to 48	Salonica 30 to 32
Pale 50 to 55	Egyptian 28 to 30
Pear, Grey 30 to 32	Rye 28 to 30
Maple 35 to 38	Barley —
White 35 to 38	Wismar & Rostock .. —
Boilers 32 to 34	Danish 32 to 33
Beans, Large .. 29 to 31	Sisal 32 to 34
Ticks 30 to 32	East Friesland .. 30 to 31
Harrow 31 to 33	Egyptian 18 to 19
Pigeon 32 to 34	Danube 19 to 20
Oats —	Pear, White 25 to 26
Linc. & York, feed 17 to 18	Boilers 26 to 28
Do. Poland & Pot. 21 to 22	Beans, Horse 26 to 28
Berwick & Scotch. 21 to 24	Pigeon 28 to 30
Scotch feed .. 18 to 22	Egyptian 25 to 26
Irish feed and black 16 to 17	Oats —
Do. Potato .. 19 to 20	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Fries-land, feed and blk. 15 to 18
Linseed, sowing .. 50 to 54	Do. thick and brew 18 to 19
Repessed, Essex, new .. £21 to £22 per last	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish .. 15 to 17
Caraway Seed, Essex, new .. 30s. to 32s. per cwt.	Flour —
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton	U. S., per 100 lbs. .. 19 to 22
Linseed, £11 0s. to £11 10s. per 1,000	Hamburg 19 to 21
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.	Dantzic and Stettin 19 to 22
Ship 28 to 30	French, per 280 lbs. 26 to 32
Town 36 to 38	

SEEDS, Monday, August 9th.—Nothing new transpired in seeds this morning requiring comment, and prices were so nearly the same as on this day week, that we have no alteration to make in quotations.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 9.

From our own grazing districts the receipts of Beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably large; but at least two-thirds of them were beneath the middle quality; indeed, the Bullock supply was decidedly the worst, in point of weight and condition, exhibited during the whole of the present year. The attendance of both town and country butchers being good, and the weather more favourable for slaughtering, the prime breeds moved off somewhat readily, at an advance in the quotations of Monday last, of 3d. per 8lbs., whilst the value of other kinds of Beef had an upward tendency. Nearly the whole of the stock was disposed of. With Sheep we were fairly supplied, the time of year considered, and their quality was good. All breeds commanded a steady, though not to say a brisk, inquiry, at full currencies—the prime old Downs being worth 4s. per 8lbs. There was less inquiry for Lambs, the number of which was good, at from 4s. 3d. to 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. In Pigs very little was doing, nevertheless prices were well supported.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal)

Beef 2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal 2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton 2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Pork 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .. 821	10,100	461	340
Monday .. 4,620	33,060	413	470

Inferior quality. First quality.

Beef 2s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	—	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton 2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.	—	3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.
Veal 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.	—	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.
Pork 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.	—	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
Lamb 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	—	4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.

of per stone 8lbs., sinking the offal.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, August 9.

—The supplies of meat on sale here to-day were tolerably good. Generally speaking, the demand was in a sluggish state, but we have very little change to notice in the quotations:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Mid. ditto .. 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.
Prime large 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.	Prime ditto .. 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Prime small 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Veal 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
Large Pork 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	Small Pork .. 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.

Lambs 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, August 9.

Vegetables and fruit are plentiful. The supply of English Pineapples is remarkably good, but the prices are getting lower. The same may be said of Hothouse Grapes. Strawberries are improving in their quality. A few Dessert Apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied, and very good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. A large quantity of French Cherries still continue to be supplied, some of them bringing only 3d. per lb. Young Carrots, Beans, Lettuces, and Artichokes, continue to be supplied from France. New Potatoes are coming in very plentifully; 240 tons were sold in the market last week. Peas are improving in quality. Mushrooms are dearer. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Epacris, Cinerarias, Mignonette, Camellias, Roses, Azaleas, Primulas, Lily of the Valley, and other forced bulbs.

TALLOW, MONDAY, August 9.

Our market continues firm, and prices are 3d. per cwt. higher than on this day a fortnight; but the amount of business is comparatively limited.

To-day, P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 38s. 6d., per cwt., and for forward delivery 38s. 9d. per cwt., the latter figure being for separate months. Town Tallow, 36s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 1d. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Stock this day ..	Casks. 7,509	Casks. 23,649	Casks. 23,380	Casks. 32,541	Casks. 41,383
Price of Y. C. ..	44s. 3d.	39s. 3d.	36s. 6d.	37s. 9d.	38s. 6d.
	to	to	to	to	to
Delivery last week	44s. 0d.	—s. 0d.	—s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	—s. 0d.
Do. from 1st June	1384	1207	1272	1424	1308
Arrived last week	15,452	11,741	11,493	13,062	9345
Do. from 1st June	6563	149	1501	312	153
Price of Town ..	20,911	8917	11,949	9060	10,100
	46s. 6d.	40s. 6d.	38s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

OILS.—Lined, 30s. 0d. to —s. per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined, 30s. 0d. to —s.; ditto, foreign, 33s.; brown, 31s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £22; Spanish, £— to £—; Spermaceti, £27 to £—; bagged, £26; South Sea, £23 0s. to £26; Seal, pale, £25 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £20 to £—; Cod, £24 0s. to £—; Plover, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £28 to £40; Palm, £29 6s.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, August 9.—With a good demand, in addition to speculative operations, the dealings in Irish Butter during last week, on board and landed, were on a rather extensive scale. The fine mild descriptions were in request at an advance of 3s., the prices of all other kinds were the turn higher, and the market healthy at the close. The best Dutch met buyers at 88s. to 90s. For Bacon, the sale was very slow and limited, and prices nominal. Hams less sought after, and slightly cheaper. Lard of prime quality more saleable, and 1s. to 2s. per cwt. dearer.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland .. per cwt.	54	86	Double Gloucester,	46	56
Kiel	—	—	per cwt.	—	—
Dorset	88	99	Single, do.	42	48
Ditto (mildling) ..	80	—	York Hams	60	70
Carlton (new) ..	71	76	Westmoreland, do.	60	66
Waterford, do.	74	76	Irish, do.	56	62
Cork, do.	72	—	American, do.	28	36
Limerick	68	—	Wiltshire Bacon	62	64
Sligo	70	—	(green)	62	64
Fresh Butter, per cwt.	9	13	Waterford Bacon	60	62
Cheshire Cheese, per	—	—	Hamburg, do.	—	—
cwt.	50	70	American, do.	—	—
Cheddar, do.	56	68			

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, August 9.—The trifling business doing in our market is confined to the wants of the customers. In prices we have no material alteration.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, August 9.

The public sales of 59,992 bales of Wool have closed, and the reduction has been about 1½d. per lb. upon the good Sydney and Port Phillip, and ¼d. to 1d. upon the mid. South Australian and Cape being very scarce, went at about previous rates.

HIDES AND SKINS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Market Hides, 55 to 64 lbs.	0	0	0	1½
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0	1½	0	2
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0	2	0	2½
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0	2½	0	3
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0	3	0	3½
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.	0	3½	0	4
Shearlings	1	0	1	3
Lamb Skins	1	8	2	10
Horse Hides	5	0	0	0
Calf Skins, light ..	1	6	2	3
Ditto full	3	6	4	6

COAL MARKET, Monday, August 9.

Market firm, without alteration of prices from last Friday. Hetton's, 15s. 6d.; Stewart's, 15s. 6d.; R. Hetton's, —s.; Brad-dyll's, 15s. 0d.; Kellie, 15s. 0d.; Richmond's, —s.; South Hartlepool, 14s. 6d.; Wylam's, 13s. 3d.; Eden, 13s. 9d.; Hart-ley's, 14s. 0d.; Tanfield, 12s. 3d.

Fresh arrivals, 32; left from last day, 40; Total, 72.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a more firm appearance than for some time past, and prices have occasionally been a shade in favour of the sellers. 900 hhds. of West India sold, including 200 of Barbadoes, in public sale, 32s. to 40s.; 5,200 bags Bengal were offered in public sale, and sold freely at full prices. Senares, 34s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; grainy, 39s.; brown, 28s. 6d. to 30s. The refined market quoted steady at last week's prices; grocery lumps, 45s. to 47s. 6d.

COFFEE.—300 casks of plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, and chiefly sold, good and fine consuming qualities, at fully 1s. advance, 50s. to 60s.; 140 casks of Jamaica were also offered, the qualities were inferior, and sold at their relative value, 38s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.; good ordinary native Ceylon quoted 44s. 6d. to 45s.

TEA.—The public sales declared for Thursday have partly suspended business by private contract.

RICE.—3,500 bags Madras sold freely in public sale at very full prices, 6s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; 2,500 bags good and fine white Bengal, were also offered, and bought in at high prices, 10s. 6d. to 11s.

PEPPER.—500 bags Malabar found free buyers in public sale at fully previous rates, 4½d. to 4½d. per lb.

COCHINEAL.—300 bags were offered in public sale, and chiefly bought in for want of buyers at previous rates. Mexican silvers sold at rather lower prices, 3s. 10d. to 4s.

INDIGO.—This article continues dull of sale.

COTTON.—The demand has been limited: about 200 bales sold, but prices are firm.

TALLOW is quoted steady, at 38s. 3d.

In other articles no material alteration.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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On August 25, price Two Shillings-and-Sixpence, cloth, THE TREASURE-SEEKER'S DAUGHTER: a Tale of the Days of James I. Graphically presenting the manners and superstitions which prevailed in the seventeenth century. By Miss LAWRENCE, Author of "The Queens of England."

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